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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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12 October 1983

CHINA REPORT
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CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

Micronesia, New Caledonia Fight for Independence
 (XINHUA, 1 Sep 83) 1

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

Briefs
 Egyptian, U.S. Officials Discuss Lebanon 3

WESTERN EUROPE

UK Defense Minister on Cruise Missile Deployment
 (XINHUA, 15 Sep 83) 4

FRG's Genscher Gives Government View on Missiles
 (XINHUA, 17 Sep 83) 6

FRG Foreign Minister Welcomes Reagan Proposal
 (XINHUA, 23 Sep 83) 8

British SDP Leader Criticizes Falklands Policy
 (XINHUA, 13 Sep 83) 9

Gromyko Leaves Paris for Moscow 10 September
 (XINHUA, 11 Sep 83) 10

Briefs
 Sincerity in Missile Talks Urged 12
 U.S. Military Use of Airports 12
 Soviet Flights Not Banned 12

EASTERN EUROPE

Briefs

No Missile Deployment Urged	13
Appeal for Missile Nondeployment	13
Burmese President Ends Visit	14

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Briefs

Somalia Scores Military Exercises in Eritrea	15
--	----

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO on Deng Yingchao's Preface to 'Cai Chang' (Deng Yingchao; RENMIN RIBAO, 30 Aug 83)	16
National Women's Congress Holds Preliminary Meeting (XINHUA Domestic Service, 1 Sep 83)	19
Zhang Jingfu, Du Runsheng Report at Women's Congress (XINHUA Domestic Service, 6 Sep 83)	21
Kang Keqing Work Report at Women's Congress (XINHUA Domestic Service, 13 Sep 83)	23
Presidium, Secretary General of Women's Congress Listed (XINHUA Domestic Service, 1 Sep 83)	34
Deng Writes Inscription for Korean Nationalities (Liang Xing; XINHUA Domestic Service, 3 Sep 83)	36
Xu Xiangqian Writes Inscription to Harbin School (Heilongjiang Provincial Service, 1 Sep 83)	37
Education Ministry Official on Teaching Method (GUANGMING RIBAO, 26 Aug 83)	38
CYL School Begins First College Training Class (Zhou Kejin; XINHUA Domestic Service, 1 Sep 83)	40
Gao Yangwen Stresses Education for Miners (Gao Yangwen; RENMIN RIBAO, 8 Sep 83)	41
Zhou Yang on Guo Moruo, Historical Figures (Zhou Yang; RENMIN RIBAO, 30 Aug 83)	45
Daily on Teachers' Role in Ideological Work (Fang Cai; GUANGMING RIBAO, 31 Aug 83)	50
Yao Minority Scholars Compile Written Language (XINHUA, 7 Sep 83)	53

Discussion of Western Modern Literature Schools (He Li; RENMIN RIBAO, 13 Sep 83)	54
He Jingzhi Addresses Chinese Opera Performers (XINHUA Domestic Service, 9 Sep 83)	61
He Jingzhi Speaks on Traditional Theatrical Work (He Jingzhi; GUANGMING RIBAO, 10 Sep 83)	63
He Jingzhi on Socialist Literature, Art Issues (XINHUA Domestic Service, 31 Aug 83)	77
Briefs	
Writing Society Elects Leaders	79
Retired Persons Magazine Inaugurated	79

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Jiangxi Meeting Calls for City Elections (Jiangxi Provincial Service, 17 Sep 83)	80
Shandong People's Congress Meeting Ends 14 September (Shandong Provincial Service, 14 Sep 83)	81
Jinan City Holds Fourth Party Congress (DAZHONG RIBAO, 2 Sep 83)	82
Zhejiang Circular Urges Study of the Deng's Works (Zhejiang Provincial Service, 10 Sep 83)	83
Fujian People's Congress Standing Committee Meets (Fujian Provincial Service, 10 Sep 83)	85
Fujian's Xiang Nan Speaks on Study of Deng's Works (Xiang Nan; RENMIN RIBAO, 12 Sep 83)	87

SOUTHWEST REGION

An Pingsheng on National Unity, Deng's Works (Yunnan Provincial Service, 1 Sep 83)	92
Lhasa Monastery Visit, Discussion of Dalai Lama (Luosang Pingcuo Interview; ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE, 8 Sep 83)	94
Xizang PLA Concludes Party Secretary Meeting (Xizang Regional Service, 11 Sep 83)	97
Yunnan: An Pingsheng Addresses Youth, Women Delegates (Yunnan Provincial Service, 29 Aug 83)	99

Yunnan Congress Standing Committee Meeting Held (Yunnan Provincial Service, 6 Sep 83)	100
Yunnan People's Congress Committee Meeting Ends (Yunnan Provincial Service, 10 Sep 83)	102
YUNNAN RIBAO Views Deng's Ideas on Party Style (Xie Zhenhua; YUNNAN RIBAO, 1 Aug 83)	103
Yunnan: Zhang Zhixiu on Building 'Spiritual Civilization' (Yunnan Provincial Service, 1 Sep 83)	111
Yunnan Province Takes Steps To Develop Education (Yunnan Provincial Service, 27 Aug 83)	113
Nationality Unity Models Meeting Opens (Yunnan Provincial Service, 29 Aug 83)	115
Yunnan: Create New Situation in Media Work (Editorial; YUNNAN RIBAO, 19 Aug 83)	116
Yunnan Conference on Broadcasting Work Concludes (Yunnan Provincial Service, 18 Aug 83)	119
Xizang: Conference on Political, Ideological Work Opens (Xizang Regional Service, 29 Aug 83)	121
Guizhou CPC Congress Presidium Holds Meeting (Guizhou Provincial Service, 22 Aug 83)	123
Guizhou Fifth Party Congress Open 23 August (Guizhou Provincial Service, 23 Aug 83)	124
Guizhou Meeting on Cadre Retirement Anomalies (Guizhou Provincial Service, 12 Aug 83)	126
Conference on Building 'Civilization Units' Held in Chengdu (Sichuan Provincial Service, various dates)	128
Conference Opens 5 Sep Conference Concludes 10 Sep	
Sichuan Holds Symposium on Mao Zedong Thought (Sichuan Provincial Service, 7 Sep 83)	132
Sichuan Holds Organizational Work Conference (Sichuan Provincial Service, 6 Sep 83)	133
Sichuan: Propaganda Conference Stresses Deng's Works (Sichuan Provincial Service, 4 Sep 83)	136
Briefs	
An Pingsheng Meets Women's Delegation	138
Guizhou CPC Congress Preparatory Meeting	138

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

XINHUA Article Examines Problems in Taiwan
(XINHUA Domestic Service, 10 Sep 83) 139

Briefs

Taiwan Group's Condolences on Kal Downing 141

TAIWAN

Chiang Ching-kuo Cables ROK's Chon on Kal Downing
(Taipei Domestic Service, 5 Sep 83) 142

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MICRONESIA, NEW CALCEDONIA FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE

OW011122 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Canberra, September (XINHUA correspondent Yu Hang)--The past decade has seen the people on islands scattered far and wide in the South Pacific embark upon the road of independent development after throwing off colonial control. Now, they are continuing their fight for political and economic independence.

Since the independence of Western Samoa and Nauru in the sixties, seven other island groups in the region have declared independence. They are Tonga, Fifi, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Kiribati and Vanuatu.

After gaining independence, these countries have set out to transform their colonial economic structure and mapped out economic development plans attuned to local conditions. The results have been remarkable.

In striving for or consolidating their political and economic independence, these countries or areas have emphasized regional cooperation. The South Pacific forum set up in 1971 has offered opportunities for their leaders to meet regularly. They have also cooperated in trade, tourism, education, culture, and communications including air and shipping services.

However, difficult problems and struggles remain:

First, the struggle to achieve independence for the whole region is now focused on Micronesia and New Caledonia. After the Second World War, the United States occupied Micronesia and built military bases on it, turning it into a major link in the U.S. military chain in the Pacific. In face of appeals for independence by the people of Micronesia since the sixties, the United States has been dragging its feet by calling for the establishment of a "federation" or "free association" with the United States in an effort to maintain its own political and military control over the island. Negotiations between the two sides are still continuing. The people of New Caledonia and French Polynesia, French colonies in the South Pacific, have also been campaigning for independence. The French shunned the appeals by playing for time and even declared these islands to be its "overseas territories."

Second, the old economic structure and trade pattern inherited from long years of colonial rule and characterized by underdevelopment constitute serious obstacles to the development of these countries despite a measure of economic progress after independence. Most of the South Pacific nations are still dependent on the production of raw materials such as coconut, cocoa, coffee, tropical fruits and mineral products. Many daily necessities, including food-stuffs and vegetables, are imported. This has resulted in economic dependence on big nations. The current economic recession in the West and the drastic falls in the prices of raw materials on the international market have hit the islanders hard. There is a long way to go to change the present state of affairs.

Third, the intensified rivalry between the superpowers poses a great threat to these nations. The United States has repeatedly refused to comply with the Micronesian people's demand for independence. It claims that it will not abandon its interests in the South Pacific. The other superpower, the Soviet Union, has shown an increasing interest in the region since the mid-70s. The strategy of a "southward drive" pursued by Moscow in recent years has cast a shadow on the whole of Southeast Asia and the South Pacific region.

CSO: 4000/10

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

EGYPTIAN, U.S. OFFICIALS DISCUSS LEBANON--Cairo, 4 Sep (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Husni Mubarak today met new U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for the Near East Richard Murphy to discuss the Lebanese situation and the bilateral relations. Murphy visited Egypt at the conclusion of his exploring tour in this region and also met with other senior Egyptian officials. Egyptian sources disclosed Egyptian officials told Murphy that the key to a settlement of the Lebanese crisis lies first and above all in a speedy Israeli withdrawal from every inch of Lebanese land which is not supposed to be linked to a Syrian withdrawal. Egypt called upon the U.S. to intensify her efforts to bring about a comprehensive settlement to the Palestine issue and the Mideast problem and urged Israel to carry out measures to build confidence in the West Bank and the Gaza sector. Egypt also asked the U.S. to provide more economic aid, the sources said. [Text] [OW041844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 4 Sep 83]

CSO: 4000/7

WESTERN EUROPE

UK DEFENSE MINISTER ON CRUISE MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

OW151333 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, 14 September (XINHUA)--British Secretary of State for Defence Michael Heseltine said here today Britain "must and will support the deployment of cruise missiles" on its soil unless the U.S.-Soviet-Geneva talks reach an agreement.

Under NATO's double-decision 1979, 160 U.S. cruise missiles will be deployed in Britain if the United States and the Soviet Union fail to reach an agreement at the Geneva talks by the end of this year.

Speaking at the center for strategic and international studies and the World Affairs Council of Washington, Heseltine said, "the key challenge to (NATO) alliance cohesion over the next few months will be Soviet efforts to prevent the deployment at the end of the year of ground-launched cruise missiles and Pershing 2 in Europe."

Though the outcome of both the West German and British general elections showed a heartening commitment to alliance defence, Heseltine said. "We remain ready and indeed determined to achieve an arms control solution to this problem and, more widely, to stabilize and preferably reduce forces on both sides at every level."

Facing the Soviet Union's speedy military buildup in pursuit of its interests, he said, the West must maintain "sufficient conventional and nuclear forces to convince the Soviet Union they cannot hope to gain from aggression."

He said, "a coherent strategy for European defence depends upon a partnership between North America and Western Europe, Britain cannot hope to defend itself successfully--against the weight of attack we might face--without the support of our allies." But he added, the United States "ultimate security also rests on what happens in Western Europe."

Heseltine appealed to the United States not to "underestimate the contribution of the European allies in the impact we make on the Soviet Union and in providing the defence effort without which arms negotiations have no credibility."

He noted that Western European countries provide about 90 percent of the NATO ground forces, about 80 percent of the tanks, and about 80 percent of the combat aircraft.

He said British defence spending in 1982 was the second highest in NATO, after that of the United States, both in absolute terms and per capita.

On his first visit to Washington since becoming the secretary of state for defence, Heseltine held a day of meetings with U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar W. Weinberger at the department of defense yesterday.

CSO: 4000/2

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG'S GENSCHER GIVES GOVERNMENT VIEW ON MISSILES

OW171233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1157 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Bonn, 16 September (XINHUA)--Federal German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today again urged Moscow to drop its demand to include British and French nuclear forces into the U.S.-Soviet Euromissile talks in Geneva.

He said in a statement before the Bundestag that the Soviet demand constitutes an obstacle in the Geneva talks on the reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe.

Genscher said that even if U.S.-made new missiles are deployed in Europe, the West will be willing to negotiate with the Soviet Union and dismantle them in compliance with what comes out of the negotiations.

The West has said new U.S. missiles will be introduced from the end of the year if no agreement is reached in the Geneva talks by then.

The Federal German foreign minister said the West has showed its "sincerity" in arms reduction by resuming talks with the Soviet Union despite its downing of a South Korean airliner.

The West has consistently regarded the "zero option" as the best solution to the Euromissile reduction but is also ready to accept other solutions that may come out of the talks, he said.

He said that this position of the West "is flexible and open to compromise," adding that a unilateral abdication of missile deployment by the West will only jeopardize its security.

Genscher stated that the sooner the Soviet Union gives up its attempt to confirm its monopoly in medium-range missiles in a treaty, the earlier the Euromissile talks will bear specific results.

Referring to domestic opposition to the deployment of U.S. missiles in his country and the call for a Federal German withdrawal from the North Atlantic Alliance, Genscher stressed NATO membership is a prerequisite to the security of Federal Germany.

He also said any delay in the deployment will only weaken the position of the West in negotiations.

On Soviet-Federal German relations, he said that where possible, the government is determined to develop such relations. He also pledged the government's effort to further relations with East European countries, he added.

CSO: 4000/2

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER WELCOMES REAGAN PROPOSAL

OW230925 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Bonn, 22 September (XINHUA)--Foreign Minister of Federal Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher issued a statement today welcoming U.S. President Reagan's new proposal for reducing European medium-range missiles.

Reagan's new proposal, submitted earlier today, allows the Soviet Union to keep the current number of its missiles in Asia while trying to strike a balance between the NATO and Soviet missiles in Europe.

Genscher said the proposal was a result of the consultations held among NATO countries.

The West's proposal, said Genscher, aims to achieve concrete results in the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on European missiles in Geneva this year.

What is important, he said, is to strike a stable balance with the minimum armament level between the United States and the Soviet Union.

"We hope the Soviet Union will reduce and remove its missiles as many as possible, so that (NATO) can deploy as fewer as possible American missiles," said Genscher. [sentence as received]

The missiles NATO is to reduce in Europe include both cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles, he added.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said in a joint communique here today that the United States will "flexibly" implement the proposal for an interim agreement.

Meanwhile, the two government heads said their countries will deploy a new-type American medium-range missiles as scheduled in a NATO plan unless the U.S.-Soviet Geneva negotiations come to an agreement.

CSO: 4000/2

WESTERN EUROPE

BRITISH SDP LEADER CRITICIZES FALKLANDS POLICY

OW130850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] London, 12 September (XINHUA)--British Social-Democratic Party's [SDP] leader David Owen today sharply criticized the government's "fortress Falklands" policy in his key-note speech at the party's annual conference at Salford, North England.

He said Mrs Thatcher's great mistake was her decision to make the Falklands issue one of sovereignty.

He suggested that the Falklands (Malvinas) Islands be placed under the United Nation's trusteeship as one of the alternative settlements to the problems.

Owen maintained that it was not worth spending hundreds of millions of pounds in perpetuity to finance the "fortress Falklands" policy. Britain needs to escape from the crippling cost of that policy.

Britain could not continue with Trident missiles, with "fortress Falklands," and with increased defense spending, he said.

At the same time, he said that he would be ready to support the Thatcher Government on the deployment of cruise missiles in Britain this winter, if the Soviet Union fails to make adequate concessions in the Geneva talks on intermediate range nuclear weapons.

Owen stated, however, that he believed a negotiated solution was achievable, and described the Soviet offer to dismantle some of their SS-20 missiles as an important shift of position.

4000/2

WESTERN EUROPE

GROMYKO LEAVES PARIS FOR MOSCOW 10 SEPTEMBER

OW111235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 11 Sep 83

["Substitution: The Item 091069 should be substituted by the Item 091125--ed."
--XINHUA editor's note]

[Text] Paris, 10 September (XINHUA)--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko left here for Moscow today after a 24-hour working visit to France in which he had 2 hours of talks with French President Francois Mitterrand.

During the talks yesterday, Mitterrand and Gromyko discussed a wide-range of bilateral and international issues. The French president was given Soviet viewpoints on bilateral relations, disarmament, the U.S.-Soviet-Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, the Middle East, Africa, Afghanistan, Poland and human rights.

Presidential spokesman Michel Vauzelle said after the talks that President Mitterrand had spoken to Gromyko in "uncompromising terms" and raised every issue which could threaten world peace.

Mitterrand reaffirmed France's position on security in Europe and renewed its refusal for French nuclear forces to be included in the Geneva negotiations, Vauzelle said.

The French president also firmly denounced the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner last week and expressed his wish to see measures adopted to strengthen civil aviation security.

French officials said that the possibility of a summit between Mitterrand and Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov was not raised at the meeting.

Referring later to his talks with Mitterrand, Gromyko indicated that there were "convergences or near convergences" of opinion on some issues and disagreement or divergences on others between the two sides.

"While we well understand French opinions on certain problems, we hope that the French leadership understands Soviet opinions," he stated.

Gromyko, who arrived here yesterday morning, also had talks with French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

Gromyko's visit, his first to France since Mitterrand came into office in May, 1981, was originally scheduled for last Monday but was postponed in the wake of the shooting down of the South Korean passenger jet by Soviet fighters.

CSO: 4000/2

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

SINCERITY IN MISSILE TALKS URGED--Bonn, 19 September (XINHUA)--Chancellor Helmut Kohl asked Monday the Soviet Union to prove its desire for peace at the upcoming European medium-range missile talks with the United States in Geneva. Speaking at a meeting of the Christian Democratic Party here, the chancellor said that Moscow cannot expect other countries to accept a Soviet monopoly of land-based medium-range missiles. Western countries, said Kohl, recognize Moscow's security needs and at the same time ask the Soviet Union to take security needs of the West into consideration. Therefore, he added, Moscow should give up its superiority in medium-range missiles. Kohl once again rejected the Soviet demand that British and French nuclear forces be included in the Geneva talks. He said most of the British and French nuclear missiles are sea-based, so they are not within the range of the talks. What is more, he said, Moscow is not ready to include its sea-based missiles in the talks.

[Text] [OW200956 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 20 Sep 83]

U.S. MILITARY USE OF AIRPORTS--Athens, 21 September (XINHUA)--The Greek Government has refused a U.S. request to use Greek airports for American aircraft transporting arms and military supplies to Lebanon, the Greek Foreign Ministry announced last night. The ministry said in the announcement that the decision was taken for two reasons. First, the Greek Government does not want a misinterpretation of the recently-signed Greek-U.S. bases agreement, which foresees their use only for defense purposes. Second, the situation in Lebanon is approaching a civil war with the U.S. peace-keeping force backing one of the warring factions. It is therefore obvious that the Greek Government would not wish to become involved, even indirectly, in this civil conflict which would disturb its friendly relations with countries in that region. Such involvement would contradict the policy Greece has so far been pursuing, the ministry said. [Text] [OW211343 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 21 Sep 83]

SOVIET FLIGHTS NOT BANNED--Ankara, 14 September (XINHUA)--Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen announced here yesterday Turkey has no plans to bar Soviet flights from its airspace as undertaken by many of its NATO allies, the paper DAILY NEWS reported today. Turkmen said, the Montreal Convention of 1936, which regulates passage through the Turkish Straits and airspace, "leaves no room for Turkey to take such action." He noted that Turkey has an aviation agreement with Moscow that requires 6 months prior notice for any restrictive action. But all this has not prevented Turkey from expressing its indignation at the downing of the South Korean passenger plane, he added. On Madrid European Security and Cooperation Conference, Turkmen said the approval of the Madrid closing accord does not mean eradication of any problems. But it demonstrates the continuation of the dialogue between the East and West. [Text] [OW141225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1149 GMT 14 Sep 83]

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

NO MISSILE DEPLOYMENT URGED--Bucharest, 9 September (XINHUA)--Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu yesterday again urged that every possible means be taken to reach an agreement within this year on withholding the deployment of new missiles in Europe and dismantling and destroying the existing ones. Addressing a national conference of agriculture and industry, Ceausescu said that out of the above consideration, Romania decided to send messages to the leaders of the Soviet Union, the United States and other European countries, appealing for a 1-year delay of the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe in order to give the Soviet Union and the United States ample time for reaching an agreement in Geneva. "The nuclear disarmament must be carried out under strict international supervision and with a balance well kept between the two sides," he said. However, he pointed out that the balance should be kept at the lowest possible level by cutting down the existing weapons rather than by producing new ones. All the missiles, including those of Britain and France and all the carrier-rockets of nuclear weapons that are equal to medium-range missiles, should be taken into account. The Soviet Union and the United States, who have the largest military spending in the world, should take the lead in freezing and reducing their military spending to set examples for other countries, he said. [Text] [OW091503 Beijing XINHUA in English 1329 GMT 9 Sep 83]

APPEAL FOR MISSILE NONDEPLOYMENT--Bucharest, 21 September (XINHUA)--The Romanian Socialist Democratic and Unity Front Tuesday called for nationwide efforts to bring the Soviet Union and the United States into an agreement on non-deployment of new missiles in Europe. The call, contained in a letter of appeal for disarmament and peace, also asked governments and parliaments of those countries, on whose soil missiles will be deployed, to assume a great responsibility for peace and stability of their own people and of the whole of Europe. The letter also called for efforts to make the Balkan peninsula and the rest of Europe a zone free from nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. The letter of appeal was approved by representatives from member organizations of the Romanian Socialist Democracy and Unity Front at a meeting yesterday which highly evaluated President Nicolae Ceausescu's proposal on solving the Euro-missile issue. It was decided at the meeting that big mass activities will be held in the country to press for the settlement of the Euromissile issue. [Text] [LD212334 Beijing XINHUA in English 1406 GMT 21 Sep 83]

BURMESE PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT--Budapest, 9 September (XINHUA)--Burmese President U San Yu left here today after a 4-day visit to Hungary. Hungary is the first foreign country that U San Yu visited as a president. He was reciprocating the visit paid to Burma by President Pal Losonczi of the Presidential Council of Hungary last year. The two countries have had friendly relations since they exchanged ambassadors in 1960. During his visit here President U San Yu stressed that Burma seeks to establish friendly relations with all countries in spite of differences in economic, social and political systems. During their talks the leaders of the two countries reportedly discussed the possibility of cooperation in a number of areas. The Burmese president showed interest in Hungary's cooperative movement. [Text] [OW101300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 10 Sep 83]

CSO: 4000/1

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

SOMALIA SCORES MILITARY EXERCISES IN ERITREA--Mogadishu, 3 Sep (XINHUA)--A Somali spokesman condemned a joint military exercise in Eritrea directed by the Soviet Union and participated by troops from the Soviet Union, Democratic Germany and Cuba, the OCTOBER STAR reported today. The spokesman said the exercise which involved 20,000 men was joined by the most sophisticated Soviet fighter planes and the most advanced weapons of destruction. He added that the exercise was held in top secrecy on August 28. He believed the exercise constitutes a serious menace to Somalia and its neighboring countries. [Text] [OW021900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 3 Sep 83]

CSO: 4000/9

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ON DENG YINGCHAO'S PREFEACE TO 'CAI CHANG'

HK010849 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 83 p 4

[Article, by Deng Yingchao [6772 4481 5389]: "Preface to 'Cai Chang--A Pioneer in the Women's Movement'"--dated 28 Jul 83]

[Text] The editing of the book "Cai Chang--a Pioneer in the Women's Movement" has been completed by the Women of China Publishing House, and it will soon meet the readers. Apart from 12 articles written by Elder Sister Cai and photographs taken of her during various revolutionary stages, the book is chiefly a collection of articles written by old comrades who have been working with her for years, and interviews with other comrades. These articles have described, from different angles, the struggle, work, study, and life of Elder Sister Cai. Though not going far enough in depth and breadth, they have on the whole reflected the glorious revolutionary achievements and revolutionary moral character of Elder Sister Cai.

There are many aspects worth our learning from Elder Sister Cai. To my mind, at least the following three aspects should be focused on:

First, learn from Elder Sister Cai her steadfast faith in communism, and her spirit of devoting her whole life to the struggle for the emancipation of the women of China. In her youth, she was diligent in her studies, seeking for truth; and once she came to realize Marxism-Leninism would save China, she was resolutely determined to join the ranks of the CPC, and to submit herself to the leadership of the party unconditionally. She has persisted in the Marxist-Leninist view that only with class emancipation will women win their own emancipation, and has all along closely linked the women's emancipation movement with the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people. During the period of the new democratic revolution, she mobilized and organized women to strive for the overthrowing of the "three big mountains." After the founding of the PRC, for a long time she was chairwoman and honorary chairwoman of the Women's Federation of the PRC; again, she devoted her whole heart and energy to mobilizing and organizing women to take part in the cause of socialist revolution and construction. She made important contributions to establishing ties between the organization of the women of China and international women's organizations, and to developing the friendship between women of China and women of various countries.

Second, learn from Elder Sister Cai her concern for the weal and woe of the masses, and rendering service to women heart and soul. She has persisted in the view that mobilizing women to take part in social productive labor is a guarantee of women's contributions to revolution and construction and, at the same time, the key link in raising the status of women themselves. Dating back to the 1920's, when the great strike of Guangzhou-Hong Kong took place, she worked in cooperation with He Xiangning, then minister for women under the KMT Central Committee (during the first cooperation between the KMT and CPC), operating straw sandals workshops and sewing workshops in helping women in the strike to overcome their difficulties in making a living, and support the strike with their earnings. In the early 1930's, she mobilized women to break through habitual forces, under the leadership of the CPC, and to take the place of men who had gone to fight at the front in taking part in field production, so as to reap more grain to support the war and improve their own living standard. The early 1940's was the most arduous time in the war of resistance against Japan. Through investigation and study in Yanan, she worked out, under the leadership of the party, the principle of the women's movement with production as its core. Correctly personally by Chairman Mao, the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Principles of Current Work Concerned With Women in Various Base Areas in the War of Resistance Against Japan" was published on 26 February, 1941. Publicizing the resolution, she also wrote the article "Welcome the New Orientation of Work Concerned With Women," to assist the correction of the error of being impractical in women's work concerned with women. Due to the implementation of this resolution, the broad masses of women in various liberated areas took an active part in large-scale production, improved their living standard, and powerfully supported the war of resistance against Japan and the people's liberation war. Setting herself an example, Elder Sister Cai took part in the great production campaign by spinning. She led women in collecting funds to run cooperatives to provide conveniences for the local masses in producing and selling their products. While mobilizing women to take part in labor, Elder Sister Cai also attached attention to such problems as labor protection for women, equal pay for equal work, culture and education, marriage and family, children's health, and so on. She often went down to the grassroots level to make investigation and study and to listen to reports from various sides, promptly reported the conditions to the central committee and departments concerned, and consulted with local party committees and government concerned on solving the practical problems of women. Elder Sister Cai's persistent concern for the masses in turn won the admiration of the masses of women.

Third, learn from Elder Sister Cai her concern for the cultivation of women cadres in their growth. Elder Sister Cai held that in order to make work concerning women vivid and lively and highly efficient, it is necessary to possess a contingent of women cadres who have both ability and political integrity. In party meetings, and on the platform of the people's congress, she on many occasions called upon various sides to attach great attention to the cultivation and selection of women cadres, and expressed her eager hope that women cadres will constantly strive to become stronger and independent, dispel their sense of inferiority and dependence, enhance their vigor, assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the party's principle and policy, strengthen their tempering, and heighten their talent in practical work.

It is very significant to publish the book "Cai Chang--A Pioneer in the Women's Movement" at a time when the 5th National Congress of the Women of China is being held. It will not only help the readers learn the revolutionary spirit and noble character of proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, but will provide valuable experience for the study of how to create new situations in the women's movement based on the actual conditions of China.

CSO: 4005/3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONAL WOMEN'S CONGRESS HOLDS PRELIMINARY MEETING

OW011214 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0845 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 Sep (XINHUA)--The delegates to the Fifth National Women's Congress, held a preliminary meeting at the Great Hall of the People this morning. The meeting announced that preparations for the Fifth National Women's Congress had been completed and the congress would be held on the afternoon of 2 September.

Luo Qiong, vice chairman of the National Women's Federation, chaired the meeting. Guo Liwen, first secretary of the Secretariat of the National Women's Federation, made a report on the tasks of the congress and its preparations. She also announced the names of those in charge of the various operational organs of the congress and presented the draft of the congress agenda.

Guo Liwen said that from the very beginning of its preparations, the Fifth National Women's Congress received great attention and solicitude from the party Central Committee, which has given guidance to the preparatory work on many occasions. To greet the convening of the congress, women's federations at all levels did their preparatory work earnestly. Individual and collective red-banner pacesetters and "five-good" families were selected, and a large number of advanced individuals, collectives and families were commended in all localities and on all fronts. On this basis, 8,571 national women's red-banner pacesetters, 1,391 national women's red-banner collectives and 9,888 "five-good" families, which will be commended at the forthcoming congress, were selected. These advanced individuals, collectives and families are broadly representative. They are honor representatives of women of all circles, and examples to be emulated by all women folks.

Huang Ganying, vice chairman of the National Women's Federation and a member of the secretariat of the congress, gave a report at the preliminary meeting on the principle of the formation of the presidium of the fifth National Women's Congress. She also presented the draft of the congress presidium.

The preliminary meeting approved the presidium made up of Kang Keqing and 176 other members; approved Luo Qiong as the secretary general of the congress; and adopted the agenda of the congress.

The first meeting of the presidium of the congress was held after the preliminary meeting. The meeting elected Wang Qingshu, Lu Fenyen, Li Zhen, Li Wenyi, Li Gangzhong, Mayenur, Yang Jianqing, Zhang Guoying, Ngapoi Cedan Zhoigar, Lin Liyun, Lin Jiamei, Luo Qiong, Guo Liwen, Huang Ganying, Kang Keqing, Dong Bian, Lei Jieqiong, Tan Fuyun and Tan Tiwu as executive chairmen of the presidium, and decided on the namelist of the executive chairmen of the various groups of the congress.

CSO: 4005/3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHANG JINGFU, DU RUNSHENG REPORT AT WOMEN'S CONGRESS

OW081435 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1317 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 6 Sep (XINHUA)--Reporting at the 5th National Women's Congress held at the Great Hall of the People, Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, and Du Runsheng, director of the Rural Policy Research Center of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, pointed out today that all achievements scored in China's economic construction in recent years had had the efforts of the Chinese women, and that, during the new period, it is essential to mobilize and organize all women, who constitute a tremendous social force, to revitalize China in all fields. They said that any slight of the women's role would be erroneous and harmful.

While briefing the representatives attending the 5th National Women's Congress this morning on China's economic development, Zhang Jingfu said that people of all nationalities throughout the country are now advancing toward the magnificent goal of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist construction set by the 12th National Party Congress, and that China's economic situation, like the political situation, is becoming better and better with each passing year.

Zhang Jingfu said that the situation in China's countryside has continued to improve since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Since 1978, he said, industrial output had increased at an average annual rate of 7.2 percent, an unusual level of prosperity since the founding of the republic has appeared on the market, the living standards of people in cities and countryside have improved noticeably, and the economy has begun to develop soundly.

Zhang Jingfu continued that, to consolidate the gratifying situation, the following tasks must be done well: concentrate our financial and material resources on key construction projects; improve the operation of our enterprises so that they can be run more economically and their role can be brought into full play; accelerate technical development and give impetus to the development of intellectual resources; step up the reform of economic management; and continue to improve the living standards of people in cities and in the countryside on the basis of developing production.

Zhang Jingfu said: Chinese women constitute a significant part of the nation's work force. In addition to the tens of millions of female workers, there is a large number of female technicians, engineers, economists, statisticians, accountants, team and group leaders, workshop directors, factory heads and managers and political workers. In order to make a success of the tasks mentioned above, the tremendous role of our female comrades must be brought into fully play.

Zhang Jingfu urged leading departments and leading comrades of all enterprises to show greater concern for women's interests and create good conditions for their work and study so as to give full play to their role in socialist construction. He also urged the broad masses of female workers and staff to exert great efforts to study political, cultural, scientific and technical knowledge, unite together, take active part in the great cause of the four modernizations and make still greater contributions to the motherland's prosperity.

In the afternoon, Du Runsheng made a report entitled "Strive To Preserve and Develop the Gratifying Situation in the Countryside." He said that China's countryside is experiencing an impressive change and the gratifying situation has been unusual since the founding of the republic. After making a detailed account of the good situation in the countryside, he pointed out that the broad masses of women in the countryside have been a tremendous force in revolution and construction in the past and at present, and will continue to be so in the future. He said, however, that further emancipation of women, particularly those in the countryside, has been hindered by all types of remnant ideologies and customs of the old society, which still bind women's initiative. For this reason, he said, effective measures must be taken to safeguard women's legitimate rights and interests.

He said: Women in the countryside are firm supporters of the responsibility systems in agricultural production and the main force of sidelines and specialized production. Many women have become specialized growers providing a good service in the localities. Economic diversification in the rural areas has provided women a good opportunity to give play to their specialties. For this reason, the adoption of various contracted responsibilities with remuneration linked to output will emancipate the productivity, create more jobs for them and improve their economic situation rather than lower their social status. The outworn concept that men are superior to women will be combated following the development of the economy and when more and more household chores are handled efficiently.

Du Runsheng said: To combat the phenomenon in the rural areas of regarding men as superior to women, women in the countryside must be organized to take part in all types of productive work so as to upgrade their economic status. At the same time, we must step up our work to upgrade the scientific and educational standards of the rural areas in general, and the women there in particular. We must harshly punish those lawbreakers who have injured, tortured or even killed women so as to safeguard women's legitimate rights and interests.

CSO: 4000/6

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

KANG KEQING WORK REPORT AT WOMEN'S CONGRESS

OW200505 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0158 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Sep (XINHUA)--"Strive To Make Ourselves Stronger, Create a New Situation for the Women's Movement"--Work report by Comrade Kang Keqing at the Fifth Chinese National Women's Congress on 2 September 1983:

Fellow representatives, my dear sisters:

I am going to make a report on the work of the National Women's Federation at the request of its fourth Executive Committee. Please consider it.

Major Achievements of the Women's Movement in Our Country Over the Past 5 Years

During the past 5 years following the Fourth Chinese National Women's Congress, our party and state have experienced a great historic change. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee reestablished the Marxist ideological, political, and organizational lines and set forth a series of correct principles and policies. Owing to the common efforts exerted by the whole party and people of all nationalities throughout the country, an excellent situation characterized by political stability and unity, sound economic development, and flourishing socialist couases has appeared in our country.

During the decade of internal chaos, the women's movement in our country was gravely undermined. In the course of realizing the great historic change, we --under the party's leadership--emancipated our minds, set things right, corrected the mistake of broadening class struggle, and shattered the "leftist" bondage exemplified by ignoring women's characteristics and vital interests, thus bringing the women's movement in our country back onto the track of sound development.

Over the past 5 years, the work enthusiasm has continued to surge among women in the countryside; male and female peasants have worked together in implementing the party's rural economic policies; a multiform system of contract responsibilities based on the household with remuneration linked to output has been instituted in the rural areas; the scope for women to take part in productive labor has been broadened day by day, their right to decide on their own work has been safeguarded and their work efficiency has increased noticeably; and the principle of earning more pay for more work has been adhered

to in the pay system. In developing agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline, and fishery production and in diversifying economic undertakings, a large number of specialized or key households managed by men and women or by women alone have come to the fore. The wealth accumulated by women in the rural areas for the state, the collectives, and their own families has exceeded any other period since the founding of the republic. Many women are making conscientious efforts in studying political, general, scientific, and technical knowledge. The improved quality of hundreds of millions of female peasants will play a significant role in bringing about an all-round economic upsurge in the countryside and in building a socialist new countryside.

Over the past 5 years, the number of female workers in cities and towns has continued to expand. The number of female staff members and workers of state-owned or collectively owned enterprises increased from 31.28 million in 1978, or 32.9 percent of the total number of staff members and workers, to 40.93 million in 1981, or 36.2 percent of the total number of staff members and workers. Among those working on the forefront of light industrial, textile, financial, and trade sectors, over 80 percent are female workers.

The number of specialized female personnel is rapidly increasing on all fronts. The number of female scientists and technicians working at the nation's state-owned units increased from 1.41 million or so in 1978 to more than 1.98 million in 1982. The number of senior female professionals working at departments of natural sciences increased from 1,412 in 1978 to 6,588 in 1982. During the 2 and 1/2 years from 1981 to July 1983, 54 female athletes of our country's sports circle became world champions. That was 56.8 percent of the total number of world titles won by Chinese athletes. Owing to their spirit of going all out to win glory for the motherland and their superb skills, Chinese female volleyball players have won nationwide and worldwide acclaim.

Working shoulder to shoulder with their male counterparts, female fighters of the PLA and militiamen have repeatedly scored revolutionary and heroic victories with their death-defying spirit and bravery during the self-defense counter-attack against Vietnam and in the struggle to defend our motherland's frontier areas, and they have played a significant role in building a modern national defense and in supporting local construction. Supporting their families to hold fast to their posts of defending the motherland, the broad masses of dependents of revolutionary martyrs and armymen have shouldered the heavy burdens of production, work, and household chores. To safeguard public order and protect people's security and happiness, female public security and legal workers have made glorious contributions.

The patriotic united front of the women's circle has made new progress in the past 5 years. By showing concern for, learning from, and helping one another, our women of various fraternal nationalities have strengthened their relationship and unity. By displaying patriotism, democratic parties, patriotic women of all circles, female Taiwan compatriots and their dependents, female compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, and female Overseas Chinese and their dependents have actively promoted the unity and reunification of our motherland and have contributed their share and wisdom to the cause of the socialist modernization of our motherland. Among these women, many collectives and individuals

have established various forms of schools and training classes, production units, and welfare and service institutions to create conditions for young people to find jobs and receive an education. Their patriotism and actions have won the respect of the people and the praise of the party and the government.

A new atmosphere of everyone in the party and society showing concern for the sound growth of children and young people has emerged in the past 5 years. The party Central Committee issued an important document in 1981 which pointed out that rearing children and young people "is a very significant strategic task and a common duty of the whole party and all of society." Leading comrades of the central authorities have on many occasions delivered important speeches on work concerning children and young people and received representatives of children and young people and personnel engaged in children's and youths' work in order to encourage and promote the development of work in this field.

The conditions of children's and young people's material and cultural life have shown marked improvement. According to incomplete statistics, the China Children's Fund and the children's funds of some provinces, cities, and autonomous regions have received donations of over 40 million yuan since 1981 in addition to the money appropriated by the state and collective units. These appropriations and funds have been and are being used to support nursery services in the border areas and to set up additional necessary children's welfare institutions in some localities. In the past few years urban and rural nurseries have been gradually restored and increased. Compared with 1979, the number of children in kindergartens in 1982 increased by about 40 percent. The number of infants in nurseries has also risen in urban areas. Kindergarten and nursery facilities have been improved. The contingent of child care personnel has expanded steadily, and the quality of child care and education has risen gradually. The public and parents have paid increasing attention to the early-stage and home education of infants. As a result, our country's children are growing healthily.

New-type socialist marriage and family relations have expanded in the past 5 years. The 3d Session of the Fifth National People's Congress adopted the revised "Marriage Law of the People's Republic of China" in September 1980. It was put into effect on 1 January 1981. Socialist ethics and customs characterized by freedom of marriage, new wedding ceremonies, mutual love and assistance between husband and wife, respect for the old and love of the young, and respect for mother-in-law and love of daughters-in-law are being carried forward. The masses of women in urban and rural areas are actively participating in the "five stresses, four beauties, three loves" activities as well as in the activities to create "five-good" families. The masses of women of child-bearing age have enthusiastically responded to the call of the party and the government and have made important contributions to controlling population growth and raising the quality of the population by firmly participating in the family planning program after overcoming resistance and other difficulties.

In the past 5 years, the women of our country have further enhanced their political status by more extensively exercising their democratic rights. In 1981 more than 90 percent of the female voters took part in county-level elections. About 20 percent of the deputies to the people's congresses at all levels in the country are women. Together with their male counterparts, they discuss and decide affairs of state. In party and government organizations at all levels, there are female comrades in leading positions who are in the prime of life, who have both ability and political integrity, and who are supported by the masses.

Cadres of women's federations and the women's work movement, maternity and child care workers, and women activists at the grassroots level in the cities and countryside have firmly implemented the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of its 11th Central Committee as well as the party Central Committee's directives on women's work. Identifying themselves with the masses, they have done a great deal of good things on a solid basis among women and children by considering actual conditions, surmounting difficulties, and devoting themselves to investigations and study and to improvements in work methods, and, above all, to the protection of the legitimate rights and interests of women and children. By so doing, they have been praised by the broad masses.

Practice has fully proved that the slogan "the four modernizations need women, women need the four modernizations," put forward in the work report to the Fourth National Women's Congress, is entirely correct. With the development of our country's socialist modernization, our women's road to participation in social labor and social work is becoming wider and they are making ever greater contributions to socialist modernization. Our party and government have consistently strived to integrate the country's actual conditions with the fundamental Marxist theory of requiring women to participate in social labor before being able to achieve their total emancipation. Considering that women are a great and indispensable force in socialist modernization, our party and government have formulated correct principles and policies and scientifically guided and promoted the women's movement in the country. It is quite wrong that some people should have raised the view of "With so many people employed in the country, housekeeping is an arduous job; women should stay at home and take care of the house." This view is wrong because it does not conform with the principle of equality between the sexes and of women's emancipation and weakens the forces in socialist construction. Under present conditions, many families cannot free themselves from household chores. Household chores have social significance and should be respected. But this does not mean that women should be restricted to work only in the family. All family members, men and women alike, should share this work and effective measures should be taken to reduce the workload. We should know that with the development of production, most of the household chores will be gradually socialized.

Considering the actual conditions of women and the women's movement, the Secretariat of the party Central Committee formulated in April of this year the following principle on future women's work: "Resolutely protect the legitimate rights and interests of women and children; pool efforts in fostering,

cultivating, and protecting the healthy growth of children while educating them; and give full play to women's great role in promoting socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization." This principle fully epitomizes the guidelines of the party Central Committee's directives on women's work, and practice has proved this principle to be entirely correct. We must continue to conscientiously study, propagate, and implement it.

Fellow representaitves, we have affirmed Chinese women's progresses in various fields and their great contributions in the past 5 years. We must, however, soberly understand that there are many problems on the road of our advance. The remnant feudal ideas of attaching importance to boys and belittling girls and the old customs and habits of wedding, arranged and mercenary marraige, are still here. Discrimination against women and of female infanticides has often recurred. The cultural, scientific, and technological level of most of our women is still low and 70 percent of more than 200 million illiterates in the country are women compatriots. All this does not conform to the requirements of socialist modernizations, and arduous household chores are still hindering women's progress and health. Led by the party and the government, we, in coordination with departments coneerned, must conscientiously and squarely face and solve these problems while leading the women's movement in the coun-try to continuously press forward on the path to victory.

The Glorious Tasks of the Chinese Women in the Next 5 Years

The 12th CPC National Congress defined a grand target for our country's economic development by the end of this century and called for striving for a fundamental turn for the better in financial and economic affairs, party style, and the standards of social conduct in the next 5 years.

1. Raise the quality of material and spiritual civilization.
2. Publicize and implement the Constitution and laws, and protect the rights and interests of women and children.

Resolutely protecting the rights and interests of women and children granted by the Constitution and laws accords with our party's and state's unchangeable fundamental policy and also clearly embodies the superiority of the socialist system. Following the founding of New China by the people of all nationalities who toppled the three big mountains--imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratism--under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the country's women, like all people in the country, have been emancipated, and have become masters of the country and society. Through more than 30 years of hard work and struggle since the founding of New China, the political, economic, cultural, social, and family status of Chinese women has been raised considerably. Protected by the Constitution and laws, sexual equality, freedom of marriage, monogamy, and due rights and interests of women and children are being gradually realized in various spheres of social life.

However, what demands attention is that remnant feudal ideas of regarding men as superior to women and traditional prejudices against women have reemerged

in recent years. For example, some localities and units placed unreasonable demands and restrictions on women when they were admitting women to take part in study or work or when they were selecting female cadres. Some areas and units bluntly refused to admit needed and qualified women; some neglected the labor protection of women in production labor. Parents interfering in their children's freedom of marriage, arranged marriage for money, marrying in order to extort money, and other similar cases have become fairly commonplace. What is intolerable is the fact that some ugly phenomena that had been wiped out long ago in New China have begun to reoccur. Criminal acts of drowning female infants, insulting women, persecuting mothers who gave birth to girls, and selling and harming women and children have occurred frequently. In some areas these acts have become relatively serious. We women must unite with the masses of all circles in society, resolutely struggle against all acts of harming women and children and vigorously help the public security and judicial organs crack down on these criminal activities.

Why do these phenomena still exist in our society? Objectively speaking, the main reasons are: There has not been a fundamental turn for the better in the standards of social conduct that were destroyed during the decade of domestic turmoil; class struggle still exists within a limited scope; which makes it impossible to completely eliminate the social factors that give rise to these problems; remnant feudal ideas have not been completely eliminated; and old customs and habits are still firmly entrenched. Subjectively speaking, some leading organs, including some women's federation organizations, have paid no attention to studying new situations and new problems. That is why when they were confronted by the serious problems mentioned above, they showed weakness in doing ideological work. Some departments concerned have failed to keep up with the needs of objective situations in administrative and other work. Another important reason is the failure to successfully crack down on serious criminal offenders.

The question of erroneously regarding men as superior to women in both words and deeds should be resolved by strengthening ideological education and mainly by employing criticism and self-criticism. We should strive to seek a common understanding among people and eliminate the influence of the vestiges of feudal ideology and the influence of capitalist ideology by means of the provisions of the Constitution and other laws on the principle of equality of men and women and on the protection of the rights and interests of women and children. A "legal system propaganda month" will be launched in various parts of the country this winter and next spring with the primary goal of protecting the legitimate rights and interests of women and children. Women cadres and woman and children workers as well as relevant departments and social circles should all actively take part in the "propaganda month" activities. They should widely publicize the reason for firmly protecting the legitimate rights and interests of women and children and the provisions our constitution and laws make for protection of their rights and interests to make people understand which ideas and behaviors are wrong and which are correct, which should be promoted and which should be opposed. They should make people profoundly understand that only by striving to eliminate the various discriminations and prejudices against women in our society and raising women's ideological consciousness and their cultural and scientific-technological levels can

we fully arouse women's initiatives for productive labor and for other social and political activities and bring into full play their wisdom and creativity.

The rights and interests of women and children provided by our Constitution and laws are comprised of two aspects. One is the fundamental rights and duties of citizens of both sexes, such as the right to vote and stand for election, the right and the duty to work and to receive education, and the right of children and young people to all-round moral, intellectual, and physical development by the state. Another is the rights provided for in light of the special problems faced by women and children. Articles 48 and 49 of the new Constitution stipulate: "Women enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres of life: political, economic, cultural, and social, including family life. The state protects the rights and interests of women, applies the principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women alike, and trains and selects cadres from among women," and "Marriage, the family, and mother and child are protected by the state. Both husband and wife have the duty to practice family planning. Parents are obligated to rear and educate their minor children, and children who have come of age are obligated to support and assist their parents. Violation of the freedom of marriage is prohibited. Maltreatment of old people, women, and children is prohibited."

The marriage law contains more specific provisions on the institution of marriage based on the free choice of partners, on monogamy, and on equal rights for both sexes. It specifically prohibits mercenary or arranged marriage and other actions that interfere with the freedom of marriage, the exactation of money or gifts in connection with marriage, bigamy, mistreatment and forsaking of family members, and infanticides and other actions that harm babies. The Criminal Law also contains specific provisions on sternly punishing, according to law, criminals who harm women or children. The government is taking effective measures to extensively arouse the masses to deal firm and heavy blows to criminals according to law in a planned and organized way. The main targets of our attack include rapists and criminals who induce, allow, or force women to engage in prostitution and abduct and sell women or children. In performing this job, the government is doing a good deed for the country and people and has won the people's approval. The provisions of our Constitution and laws on protecting the rights and interests of women and children and the efforts made by our government in this regard have no equal in capitalist countries.

The legitimate rights and interests of women and children involve political, economic, cultural, education, marriage, and family aspects. In addition to resolutely dealing blows to criminals who harm women and children, we should also do a large amount of constructive work. We should eliminate, by means of propaganda and education, the erroneous ideas and bad customs and habits in our society that regard men as superior to women, discriminate against women and children, encourage arranged or mercenary marriage, and harm women and children both mentally and physically. We should improve women's labor environment and conditions and show concern for and safeguard their immediate interests. We hope that every locality and department will uphold the spirit of our Constitution and laws on the equality of men and women and on protecting

the rights and interests of women and children when making decisions on work assignments, drawing up specific policies, rules, and regulations and, particularly, conducting practical work in order to ensure that the relevant provisions of our Constitution and other laws are further implemented in all fields of our life.

We women should study the law, understand it, and cherish the sacred rights provided for in our Constitution and laws. We should understand that the exercise of these rights depends not only on the support and assistance of the party and the state but also--or even more--on our own unity and efforts. We should respect, cherish, and improve ourselves and conduct ourselves with dignity. We should courageously defend the sacred rights provided for by the law. We should never submit ourselves to evil forces. We should never allow ourselves to be fettered by the vestiges of feudal ideology or to become captives of the decadent bourgeois ideology. Still less should we do things that forfeit our personal or national integrity. We ardently hope the broad masses and personages in all social circles will speak up and struggle against phenomena harmful to women and children and refrain from indifferently standing by. We should create a good atmosphere in our society or respecting women and cherishing children.

4. Correctly Handle Love and Marriage and Vie To Create "Five-Good" Families

How to successfully solve the "three problems" of love, marriage, and child-rearing and correctly handle the relationship between them and work, labor, and study are important questions faced by vast numbers of young women. Successfully handling these problems not only will bring happiness to marriages and family, but will also help people maintain a vigorously progressive spirit, succeed in work, and contribute to the country. Conversely, failure to properly handle these problems will adversely affect people's work, study, and progress and even cause serious blunders, mistakes, and tragedies. Therefore, it is imperative to correctly handle these problems with the socialist ideology, eliminate the vestiges of the feudal ideology, resist the influence of the Western bourgeois life style, and strive to properly solve the "three problems."

The masses of young women must foster a correct concept of love. Only when love is based on a common revolutionary ideal and congeniality will it be possible to form a happy and stable marriage. Love and marriage that develops out of considerations for money and family status will never bring true happiness.

It is necessary to foster the socialist concept of marital ethics. Lenin said: "Love requires the participation of two persons and will produce a third person, a new life. The interests of society are involved here, and responsibility to the collective comes into being." This explains that love and marriage are not only the personal affairs of the persons concerned, but also involve responsibilities to society and future generations. Irresponsibly hasty marriage and divorce not only affect production and work of both parties concerned, but also influence the feelings and happiness of their children and

social stability. We must uphold the unity of love and moral values and the unity of love and responsibilities and take a serious and careful attitude toward the question of marriage and family.

In order to solve the "problem of having children," it is necessary mainly to implement the state policy on controlling population growth, consciously practice family planning, respond to the appeal of the party and state for each couple to have only one child, strictly control second births, and resolutely prevent additional births. It is also necessary to practice late marriage, postpone having children, and strive to give birth to healthy children and educate and raise them properly. This is extremely important to building socialist material and spiritual civilization, improving the people's living standards, protecting the health of mothers and children, and ensuring women's progress. Vigorous efforts should be made to change the old ideas and customs of viewing sons as better than daughters and regarding more sons as a sign of good fortune, and effectively protect infant girls and their mothers. In developing family planning work, we should insist on stressing ideological education, regular work, and contraception and birth control. We should adopt different kinds of contraceptive methods in accordance with individual conditions and encourage males to also take contraceptive measures. The broad masses anxiously hope that medical and health departments will speed up research on contraceptive drugs and devices that are simple and convenient to use and that remain effective for a long time. While implementing birth control measures, it is imperative to ensure women's safety and health.

Correct handling of the problems of love, marriage, and having children is an important part of building a socialist spiritual civilization. It requires not only the women's own efforts but also the vigorous support and cooperation of other family members.

The launching of the "five-good" family movement in urban and rural areas has played a positive role in eliminating unhealthy trends and evil practices in society, promoting socialist new practices, increasing democracy and harmony in families, and bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in social conduct. It is a good form of self-education for the masses. The masses of women should actively participate in this movement, strive to create "five-good" families, and make strict demands on themselves according to the requirements for "five-good" families. They should be: 1) good in ardently loving the socialist motherland and the collective and observing law and discipline; 2) good in striving to fulfill their tasks in production, work, and study; 3) good in practicing family planning, educating children, and managing their households with industry and thrift; 4) good in changing habits and customs, being civilized and courteous, and paying attention to cleanliness and sanitation; and 5) good in respecting the old and loving the young, promoting democracy and harmony in the family, and contributing to unity and mutual help among neighbors.

Make Great Efforts To Strengthen and Improve the Work of the Women's Federation

1. Maintain close ties with the masses; wholeheartedly serve women and children.

2. Thoroughly investigate, study, and solve conspicuous problems.

A systematic and meticulous investigation of problems that are harmful to the legal rights and interests of women and children should be emphasized nationwide. Based on this investigation and study, it is necessary to take the initiative in cooperating with departments concerned to study, formulate, and implement measures for solving these problems. Only by doing so can we deal telling blows on crimes that cruelly injure or kill women and children, and stop the drowning and abandoning of infant girls, thereby discharging our duties in the struggle to eliminate those ugly phenomena that should never have existed in socialist China. Within a certain time, women's federations at all levels should grasp the major issues, make thorough investigations and study them, and solve one or two major problems that are of the most concern to the masses of women. While deciding what to emphasize in investigation and study, women's federations in various localities should adapt themselves to local conditions and formulate specific plans to deal with different situations according to the order of their importance.

Leading cadres of women's federations at all levels, particularly those at national, provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional levels, should spend at least 2-3 months each year at the basic level to mix with masses, to investigate and study, to directly hear the masses' appeals, and to discuss problems and exchange views with the masses. Leading cadres should set examples with their own deeds to lead the entire cadre body in improving their work method and fostering the good practice that everyone goes into the midst of the common people.

3. Pool all the social forces; develop enterprises that serve women and children.

4. Improve the quality of women's federations' cadres to meet the requirements that the cadre ranks should be more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent.

The key to building the women's federations into an authoritative mass organization for the protection and education of women and children, is in providing it with a good leading group. Recently we were happy to learn that under the guidance and assistance of party committees, many provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional women's federations have selected a number of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres to join the leading groups, in accordance with the requirements for revolutionized, younger, well-educated, and specialized cadres. The unity between the new and veteran cadres has fostered a vigorous atmosphere in their work. The new cadres bravely shoulder responsibility and modestly learn from veteran cadres; the veteran cadres, on the other hand, have considered everyone's interests, and have withdrawn to the second or third line to assist and support the new cadres. With this close cooperation between the new and veteran cadres and with the replacement of the old with the new, our cause is bound to succeed and prosper.

To raise the quality of cadres of women federations, it is necessary to strengthen cadre training. On the foundation of the existing women cadres schools,

the All-China Women's Federation is actively preparing for the establishment of a Chinese women's university for training cadres who are well versed in basic Marxist-Leninist theories and who are specialized in women and children work. We hope that the provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional women's federations continue to run their women cadres schools well and select women federation cadres for studying in party schools, cadres institutes of political science and law, or other related schools. Recently some provincial women's federations opened classes in local women cadres schools which teach college courses. This is a good beginning. We hope that more provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions create conditions to set up women cadres schools and classes that each college courses.

To raise the quality of women cadres, in addition to sending them to schools, we must also encourage women federation cadres to improve themselves by self-study and temper themselves and improve their ability under actual working conditions on their own jobs.

CSO: 4005/3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRESIDIUM, SECRETARY GENERAL OF WOMEN'S CONGRESS LISTED

OW011601 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0834 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 Sep (XINHUA)--Namelist of the members of the Presidium and secretary general of the Fifth Chinese National Women's Congress

(Adopted at the preliminary meeting of the Fifth Chinese National Women's Congress on 1 September 1983)

Presidium (177 members, in order of the number of strokes in their surnames):
Ding Yizhi [0002 0001 5267], Dao Meiyiing [0430 5019 5391], (Dai nationality),
Yu Lan [0060 5695], Yu Zhi [0060 0037], Yu Shúqin [0060 3219 3830], Wan
Shaofen [8001 4801 5358], Wan Shanshan [8001 3790 3790], Ma Yuan [7456 0626],
Wang Yun [3769 0061], Wang Kun [3769 2492], Wang Zhe [3769 0772], Wang Liwei
[3769 4539 1218], Wang Shouchu [3769 1343 0443], Wang Qingshu [3769 1987
3219], Wang Gaixian [3769 2395 0341], Wang Qicui [3769 0796 5050], (Miao Na-
tionality), Wang Zhenying [3769 2182 5391], Wang Suxiang [3769 4790 7449],
Wang Shuxian [3769 3219 6343], Wang Xiuying [3769 3811 3841], Wang Huanchen
[3769 3562 5256], Wang Dexiu [3769 1795 4423], Wang Deyi [3769 1795 1942],
Yun Shufen [0061 2562 5358], (Mongolian Nationality), You Xifang [1429 0823
5364], (Hezhe nationality), Che Yiying [6508 3015 5391], Mao Bijun [3029 3880
0689], Wu Lan [3527 5695], (Mongolian nationality), Fang Lan [2455 5695], Yin
Feng [1438 1496], Yin Lanzhe [1438 5695 3419], (Bai nationality), Ba Hei
[1572 7815], (Kazak nationality), Deng Liru [6772 4409 0320], Deng Xiancan
[6772 0341 3503], Deng Yuzhi [6772 5940 1807], Lu Leshan [4151 2867 1427],
Lu Fenyuan [4151 1164 3601], Shuai Mengqi, Shen Jilan [3947 4764 5695], Ye
Zhongmin [0673 0022 2404], Ye Peiying [0673 0160 5391], Tian Xiujuan [3944 4423
3197], Tian Huidi [3944 1979 1229], Shi Liang, Bai Lin [4101 2651], (Hui na-
tionality), Bai Qinge [4101 3237 1230], Feng Dan [7458 0030], (Yi nationality),
Feng Lida [7458 3810 6671], Xing Maoying [6717 5399 5391], Xing Bingcai
[6717 3521 1752], Zhu Lin [2612 7207], Zhu Danhua [2612 2481 5478], Ren Manjun
[0117 2581 0689], Liu Han [0491 3211], Liu Liying [0491 7787 5391], Liu
Xiaolin [0491 2556 5571], Liu Liping [0491 5461 5493], Guan Jian [7070 1696,
Jiang Shi [3068 2514], (Kaoshan nationality), Chi Jishang [3069 7139 1424],
Mayenur (Uygur nationality), Yan Renying [0917 0088 5391], Yan Yulan [0917
3768 5695], Su Hui [5685 1920], Su Wuzi [5685 0523 3320], Su Dongxia [5685 2639
7209], Li Zhen [2621 6297], Li Qin [2621 3830], Li Yuehua [2621 2588 5478],
Li Wenyi [2621 2429 1355], Li Fenglian [2621 7685 5571], (Korean nationality),

Li Landing [2621 5695 0002], Li Xiaofang [2621 1321 5364], Li Baoguang [2621 1405 0342], Li Gangzhong [2621 6921 6988], Li Jiyun [2621 4949 0061], Li Jiansheng [2621 0256 3932], Li Eying [2621 1230 5391], Li Jinzhao [2621 2516 2507], Li Xiaoli [2621 2556 5461], Yang Mo [2799 3106], Yang Yixing [2799 0001 2502], (Naxi nationality), Yang Zhengchu [2799 2973 0443] (Tibetan nationality), Yang Chuqui [2799 0443 2710] (Dong nationality), Yang Guiqin [2799 2710 3830], Yang Huiyun [2799 1920 0061] (Hui nationality), Yang Shanhua [2799 0810 5478], Yang Yunyu [2799 5686 3768], Yang Jianqing [2799 7003 3237], Xiao Shufang [5135 3219 5364], Wu Qian [0702 9063], Wu Quanheng [0702 0356 5899], Wu Lifang [0702 7787 5364], Wu Yongyun [0702 6102 5686], Wu Yifang, Wu Lintao [0702 3839 3447], Qiu Shuhua [6726 3219 5478], Yu Xiuying [0151 4423 5391], (Hani nationality), Nuernisha [0505 1422 1441 3097], (Ugyur nationality), Ying Yiquan, Shen Zijiu [3088 5417 0046], Shen Zuiwen [3088 4733 4903], Zhang Fengying [1728 7685 5391], Zhang Qingzhi [1728 7239 5347], Zhang Jiezun [1728 3381 3800], Zhang Suwo [1728 4790 2053], Zhang Guoying [1728 1613 5391], Zhang Jingkuan [1728 2417 1401], Lu Su [7120 5685], Lu Cui [7120 3862], Lu Meizhi [7120 5019 5347], (Bouyei nationality), Lu Wanzhen [7120 1238 3791], Ngapoi Cedan Zhoigar (Tibetan nationality), Chen Xi [7115 2531], Fan Congquan [5400 1504 3601], Li Yueqin [2651 1504 3601], Lin Liyun, Lin Mingyue [2561 2494 2588], Li Jiamei, Yu Wenging [6735 2429 3237], Ouyang Fasu [2962 7122 4589 5685], Zhou Biyu [0587 4310 3768], Luo Qiong, Luo Qiuyue, Luo Boxin [5012 2672 1800], Zhou Ming [0719 2494], Zhou Pan [0719 4162], Zheng Guangdi [6774 0342 6611], Meng Zhongyun [1322 0112 0061], Jing Puchun [4842 2528 2797], Zhao Feng [6392 3536], Zhao Xiuying [6392 4423 5391], (Hui nationality), Zhao Mingjian [6392 2494 1017], (Zhuang nationality), Zhao Cenni [6392 6387 1200], Hao Zhiping [6787 3112 1627], Hu Naiqiu [5170 5082 4428], Hu Dehua [5170 1795 5478], Bao Yushu [0202 3022 2578], (Man nationality), Hou Qunying [0186 5028 5391], Rao Biyou [7437 4310 0645], Nuo Zhen [1226 3791], (Tibetan nationality), Qin Zisheng [4440 5261 3932], Qin Suping [4440 4790 5493], Xia Shengyin [1115 5116 7299], (Tujia nationality), Xu Guang [1776 0342], Xu Xiao [1776 2556], Xu Qian [1776 6197], Guo Jian [6753 1696], Guo Liwen [6753 0500 2429], Tang Min [0781 2404], Huang Ganting, Mei Zhentong [2734 6966 1749], Cao Guanqun [2580 0385 5028], Cao Ruiwu [2580 3843 2976], Chang Shanuo [1603 3097 1226], (Man nationality), Chang Xiangyu, Cu Bo [1508 3134], Fu Guihua [4569 2710 5363], (Li nationality), Pan Jihong [4149 4949 1347], (Yao nationality), Kan Keqing, Zhang Yun [4545 5686], Zhang Ruiying [4545 3843 5391], Yan Ying [7051 4481], Liang Weiling [4731 4850 3781], Tu Linan [1458 7787 0589], Peng Yifeng [1756 5669 2800], Dong Bian [5516 6706], Dong Wenjie [5516 2429 2638], Fu Lili [0265 0500 0500], Fu Xuewen [0265 1331 2429], Tung Ruolan [4547 5387 5695], Zeng Xianzhi, Li Jieqiong, Tan Fuyun [6223 5397 5366], Tan Tiwu [6223 1912 0710], Pan Xu [3382 4790], Dai Keyu [2071 0344 1342].

Secretary general: Luo Qiong.

CSO: 4005/3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG WRITES INSCRIPTION FOR KOREAN NATIONALITIES

OW042222 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1428 GMT 3 Sep 83

[By reporter Liang Xing]

[Text] Changchun, 3 Sep (XINHUA)--At the rally commemorating the 31st anniversary of the establishment of the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture held on the afternoon of 2 September, Cui Lin, second secretary of the prefectoral party committee and head of the prefecture, read before the people of all nationalities and circles of the prefecture an inscription recently written by Comrade Deng Xiaoping for the people of the prefecture. The inscription says: "Build the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture Faster and Better."

Situated in eastern Jilin Province, the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture has beautiful mountains and rivers and abundant resources. It is the major habitat of Korean nationality in China. Since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the autonomous prefecture has made advances in developing its economy and culture and improving the people's livelihood and work in all fields. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's inscription has put a higher demand on the people of all nationalities and cadres in Yanbian. The prefectoral party committee is determined to lead the people of all nationalities in the prefecture in striving to build Yanbian into a place with economic prosperity, advanced culture, unity among nationalities, and strong border defense.

Both JILIN RIBAO and YANBIAN RIBAO 3 September published Comrade Deng Xiaoping's inscription in a prominent position on page 1. JILIN RIBAO also published an editorial entitled "Kind Concern, Honorable Task."

CSO: 4005/3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XU XIANGQIAN WRITES INSCRIPTION TO HARBIN SCHOOL

SK020552 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] On 1 September, teachers, students, administrative personnel and workers of the Harbin Ship Engineering College happily greeted the 30th anniversary of the college's founding Xu Xiangqian, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, Zhang Aiping, minister of national defense, Chen Lei, governor of Heilongjiang Province, and responsible comrades of departments concerned wrote inscriptions for the celebration meeting of this ship engineering college.

Li Lian and other leading comrades of the province and Harbin City attended the 1 September celebration meeting. Li Lian delivered an ebullient speech to the teachers, students, administrative personnel, and workers of the college.

Xu Xiangqian's inscription reads: "Build a Modern College and Foster Competent Scientists and Technicians Who Are Both Red and Expert." Zhang Aiping's inscription reads: "March Toward the Science and Swagger Around the Sea." Chen Lei's inscription reads: "Contribute to Training Competent Shipbuilding Personnel for Our Country."

The Harbin Ship Engineering College was built on the basis of the marine engineering department of the former military industrial college. Over the past 30 years, the Harbin Ship Engineering College has trained a large number of competent persons and contributed to supporting local teaching, scientific research, and production. The college teachers, students, administrative personnel, and workers as well as the veteran alumna participating in the celebration meeting happily gathered together to speak glowingly of the road taken in the past 30 years and of the prospect for the future.

During the celebration, some scientific research achievements were displayed and academic discussions were conducted.

CSO: 4005/3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EDUCATION MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON TEACHING METHOD

HK070928 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Aug 83 p 1

[Report: "While Interviewed by GUANGMING RIBAO Reporter, Responsible Comrade of the Education Ministry Says 'Contract' Method Cannot Be Applied in Teaching"]

[Text] On 9 April, this newspaper published an article entitled "'Contract' Method Cannot Be Applied to Teaching." After the publication of the article, we received a great number of letters and articles from our readers, expressing their views on whether the "contract" method was applicable to teaching. Some of our readers also hoped that educational departments would express their views on this subject. In this connection, a reporter from this newspaper interviewed a responsible person of the Ministry of Education, who expressed the following ideas:

Question: Some secondary and primary schools have mechanically applied the "contract" method to teaching as agricultural departments are now doing. They have regarded this method as a form or content of the responsibility system in teaching work. Is it appropriate for them to do so?

Answer: There is much room for improvement in the secondary and primary school education. The implementation of various kinds of responsibility systems on a trial basis is a content of educational reform. The responsibility system in teaching work must accord with the fundamental purpose and main content of educational reform, and conform to the law of education and the characteristics of the secondary and primary school education. Secondary and primary school education is an important component part of the building of socialist spiritual civilization. The work carried out by teachers is mainly mental work. Of course, there are objective criteria for assessing teachers' work. However, assessing teachers' work is much more complicated than assessing the quality of industrial and agricultural products. Whether a school is effectively run, or whether students do well in their study is connected with various factors. It is not merely determined by teachers. Therefore, the "contract" method used in agriculture should not be indiscriminately applied to teaching. In particular, we should not take students' grades on examinations as the sole criterion for assessing teachers' work.

Question: As far as we know, in order to embody the spirit of the so-called reward and punishment, some communes and production brigades deduct the salaries of some personnel working in schools under their administration. They implement the so-called "floating salary system." Is that right for them to do so?

Answer: Although schools should implement the principle of more pay for more work, they should not wrongly lead teaching and administrative staffs to the idea of "taking money as the end-all." Generally speaking, schools have little or no other incomes at all except for educational funds. At present, the salaries of teaching and administrative staffs are comparatively low. We are not allowed to deduct the salaries of some teaching and administrative staffs in order to reward others. If we do so, the standard of living of some teaching and administrative staffs will be adversely affected. This will harm the unity among them. We should gradually improve their pay and conditions by relying on the rational salary policy implemented by the state and collective.

Question: Some units have adopted the "contract" method in their teaching. What remedial measures should they take?

Answer: Educational reform is an arduous and complicated task. While realizing the necessities and urgency of the reform, we should respect the creative initiative of the masses. In the meantime, we should also understand that educational reform is a complicated and protracted task. Therefore, we should proceed from reality and accomplish the task step-by-step and in a practical way. In the process of implementing the responsibility system in teaching work, we should go about things in accordance with educational law. We may adopt appropriate methods on a trial basis in order to assess teachers' work attitude and see if they show concern for the overall growth of students morally, intellectually, and physically. Because it is a fairly complicated procedure to assess the quality of education and teaching and because the work cannot be completed in a short time, we should rely on teachers with higher vocational levels to do the assessment work. If we only pay attention to students' grades on examinations and regard them as main criteria for assessing teachers' work, corrupt practices will inevitably occur. Under the present conditions that schools have little or no incomes except for educational funds, the principle of "rewards" should mainly be reflected in spiritual rewards, whereas the principle of "punishment" should mainly be reflected in proper criticism. In the meantime, we should show concern for teachers' livelihood and free them from trouble back home. In this way, the "contract" method will naturally be replaced by an active and strict responsibility system in teachers' work.

CSO: 4005/3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CYL SCHOOL BEGINS FIRST COLLEGE TRAINING CLASS

OW042044 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1242 GMT 1 Sep 83

[By reporter Zhou Kejin]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 Sep (XINHUA)--An inauguration ceremony for the first college training class sponsored by the Central CYL School was held on the afternoon of 1 September. Responsible persons from the party Central Committee and government departments concerned attended the ceremony to deliberate the inauguration.

The length of the college training class, whose inauguration was approved by the CPC Central Committee, is 2 years. Its main purpose is to train reserve cadres for the leading bodies of communist youth leagues at provincial and prefectoral levels. Students who pass the graduation examination will be conferred with the status equivalent to a college graduate. The main courses to be studied in the class include basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, knowledge of literature, history, science, and technology, and other specialties.

The first class has 206 students.

Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, spoke at the inauguration ceremony. He pointed out: The Central CYL School is a young cadres' training school with 35 years of glorious history. Beginning this year, the Central CYL School will gradually shift its emphasis from short-term rotational training to regular college training and will set up two different kinds of classes--college training class and rotational training class--in order to train more high-level CYL cadres, key members of youth work, and specialized personnel. This reform of the school system is an event of profound significance.

Wang Zhaohua, deputy director of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee; Li Zhilun, vice president of the Central CYL School; and Sheng Guoyu, student representative of the first class, also spoke at the inauguration ceremony.

CSO: 4005/3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GAO YANGWEN STRESSES EDUCATION FOR MINERS

HK130804 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Gao Yangwen [7559 2254 2429]: "Step Up Development of Intellectual Resources, Revitalize the Coal Industry"]

[Text] The first session of the Sixth NPC issued a call: Develop our intellectual resources and revitalize China. In his government work report, Premier Zhao Ziyang explicitly pointed out that the development of intellectual resources is a necessary prerequisite to achieving China's economic boom. Judging from the situation in the coal industry, stepping up the development of intellectual resources is indeed a strategic task which brooks no delay.

In the past 30 years and more since the founding of the PRC, our coal output has increased greatly, but the quality of enterprises has not improved correspondingly. The situation in the coal industry has not been fundamentally changed. For example, mines employ too many people, efficiency is low, economic returns are not high enough, and safety measures are inadequate. There are several reasons for this state of affairs. Viewed from the guiding ideology, an important cause for the backwardness of mining technology and the low scientific and cultural level of workers and staff members is that we attached importance only to the development of natural resources and production and neglected the development of intellectual resources and education. After summing up our experiences and lessons in the coal industry in the past 30 years and more, we realized that in developing the coal industry it is necessary to improve the quality of the ranks of coal miners and that in improving the quality of the miners it is necessary to develop education. The coal industry is like a big tree and education is like the roots of the tree. The crown of the tree is big now, but its roots are small and its rhizome has not developed correspondingly. If this state of affairs goes on for a long time, it will be impossible for the tree to grow well. It is necessary, therefore, to pay close attention to education, which is of basic importance, and vigorously step up the development of intellectual resources so that the coal industry can develop as a big tree with deep roots and luxuriant leaves does.

Coal is China's primary source of energy. While steadily working for more and better economic results, the coal industry should increase its annual coal output from 0.6 billion tons now to 1.2 billion tons by the end of this century. In order to fulfill this task, it is necessary to rely on the progress

of science and technology. The key lies in training competent persons and improving the scientific and cultural quality of the ranks of workers and staff members. At present, of the 4.6 million workers and staff members employed in state-run coal mines at the county level, 15 percent are illiterate or semi-illiterate; 70 percent have received junior middle or primary school education; less than 5 percent have received education at the secondary technical school level or above; and less than 2 percent are engineers and technicians. In some coal mines run by the county authorities, even technical personnel with a secondary technical school education is unavailable. If this state of affairs does not change, it will be impossible to upgrade technology and management in the coal industry and to fulfill the task of doubling coal output.

Due to the relative long cycle in training competent persons, it is necessary to train in the 1980's the personnel to be needed in the 1990's. Therefore, with respect to the development of intellectual resources, it is necessary not only to understand its importance but also to have a sense of urgency. We should make preparations in advance. Under no circumstances should we hesitate and thus affect our work adversely.

We should not rely on the educational department alone to develop education and to train competent persons. In his "speech at the opening ceremony of the national scientific conference," Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Education is by no means the work of the educational department alone. Party committees at various levels should conscientiously grasp this major issue. All trades and professions should support and vigorously run educational undertakings." Various departments of the coal industry and leading cadres at various levels are determined to regard the work of supporting and running educational undertakings as their bounden duty and not as a matter that has nothing to do with them.

In an effort to develop educational undertaking and to step up the development of intellectual resources, we have primarily grasped the following issues:

1. Deepen the understanding of leading cadres at various levels. Now, the leading party group of the ministry has unified its understanding and has developed a sense of urgency. We have adopted resolutions on strengthening higher and secondary technical education in the coal industry and on running well the Beijing institute of coal management cadres. With respect to problems in the education of workers and staff workers and in the middle and primary schools in the mining areas, the ministry is organizing some personnel to conduct investigation and study and is making preparations for the formulation of some relevant resolutions. The leading party group of the ministry has held special meetings to study the long-term plan for education. It is determined to set up an educational system in the study of coal, which has Chinese characteristics and which consists of multiple levels, specifications, and categories, so that we can greatly develop and improve education in the study of coal, train 300,000 people for various fields of the coal industry by the end of this century, and change the structure of workers and staff members in the coal industry, thus fundamentally improving the quality of the ranks.

2. Increase investment in education. Even if we have to economize in other fields and open up a few less mines, we should save some money to run schools. The leading party group of the ministry has decided to allocate annually a fixed proportion of the total investment in the coal industry to universities and secondary technical schools, to increase substantially investment in education, to improve the facilities of schools and research institutes of the coal industry, and, on the basis of ensuring educational quality, to strive to expand the scope of enrollment year by year.
3. Readjust the leading bodies of schools and research institutes of the coal industry. The leading bodies of the 19 schools and research institutes under the Ministry of Coal basically have been readjusted so far. Our next step is to pay close attention to the structural reform of various schools, overcome existing problems, such as overstaffed organizations and ill-definition of the duties incumbent on each person or post, effect gradually scientific management, reduce administrative levels, and raise work efficiency.
4. Attach importance to giving scope to the role of experts and professors and conscientiously implement the policy toward intellectuals. The ministry has invited to the coal industry technological committee some experts and professors from some institutions of higher learning. The ministry has also decided to set up an advisory group and a research association on education in the coal industry and to invite their participation in the study and exposition of major questions. With respect to middle-aged intellectuals, it is necessary to help them solve some practical problems and to create opportunities and conditions for them to give full play to their talent and to realize their aspirations.
5. Strengthen the ranks of teachers and place our hopes on middle-aged and young teachers. With respect to those outstanding middle-aged and young teachers who have laid a good foundation of knowledge and who meticulously pursue their studies, it is necessary to give them priority training and to create opportunities for them to engage in advanced studies, including making an on-the-spot investigation and studying abroad, in order to train a number of leaders in various branches of learning as speedily as possible. We have decided to step up, in the next few years, the training of teachers in the field of basic theories, especially in engineering mathematics, the application of computer technology, and foreign languages. The ministry has decided to allocate funds to set up foreign language training centers in four institutes of higher learning in order to give teachers foreign language training in a planned way, to provide five languages, including English, Japanese, German, French, and Russian, in the key specialities of various schools and in key teaching and research sections, and to create conditions for improving teaching quality and absorbing advanced technology and experiences from foreign countries.
6. Establish contact between mines and schools and set up three-in-one bases linking teaching, scientific research, and production. To support this work, the ministry has decided to allocate annually a certain amount of money as the three-in-one funds, providing necessary aids to joint projects between mines and schools.

7. Strive to form, in 3 to 5 years, an audio-visual teaching network in the coal department. By 1985, the coal department is scheduled to have the capacity to make annually 120 videotapes for educational purposes. By 1990, it will establish a complete teaching material system for schools and research institutes engaged in the study of coal, which simultaneously applies various audio-visual aids and which combines audio-visual with writing materials. In the meantime, education centers using advanced equipment will be set up in coal-mining areas where more than 5 million tons of coal are produced annually. They will conduct education with electrical audio-visual aids in order to expand the scope of education and improve teaching quality.

8. Extensively utilize social forces and adopt the method of running schools jointly in order to train more competent persons for the coal industry. We have signed agreements with five institutes of higher learning, including Chongqing University, for the training of competent persons. They have helped train more than 3,000 people for the industry.

We have done some work but we still have to exert great and arduous efforts in the future. We should run well not only universities but also primary and middle schools. We should run well not only regular schools but also cadre training, evening universities, correspondence universities, and television universities in order to ensure that substantial development will be attained in the near future in the educational undertakings of the coal industry.

CSO: 4005/3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHOU YANG ON GUO MORUO, HISTORICAL FIGURES

HK021212 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 83 p 5

[Speech delivered by Zhou Yang [0719 2254] at the forum on the academic study of Guo Moruo, entitled: "Respect History, Duly Appraise Historical Figures"-- date and place not given]

[Text] What shall the Guo Moruo Research Society do?

Guo Moruo was an outstanding figure, representing the new cultural movement of the May 4th Movement. When talking about cultural tradition, we have, on the one hand, a cultural heritage of 5,000 years and, on the other hand, the new cultural movement of less than 100 years. Both traditions are very important. One is the tradition of 5,000 years and the other is that of less than 100 years. As the latter is closer to today than the former and has a greater and more direct influence on today, it is all the more necessary to make more efforts to study it. A great writer like Guo Moruo, who was also a great litterati, dramatist, historian, and ancient philologist and who had a wide range of knowledge and exerts great influence, is especially worth our serious study in different fields.

We must take our own road in cultural development, just as in the whole revolutionary cause, and we must integrate Marxism with China's reality and build socialist spiritual civilization with Chinese characteristics. I think this is the general policy and fighting goal for our cultural work. A process is required in order to learn how to build this civilization and how to lead and organize the building of this spiritual civilization. Civilization and culture are built not by resorting to coercion and commandism, but by bringing into play everyone's initiative and by holding discussions and conducting study. Therefore, I approve of the establishment of the Guo Moruo Research Society. Of course, some societies have shortcomings, and it seems that there are too many societies. It is no good to have too many societies, but we do need some. Qualified societies are all the more necessary. Such an organization is beneficial to academic development and improvement. Different ideas or even disputes will unavoidably arise in carrying out the work of the society, but this is by no means harmful. Without disputes and different ideas, how can the academic cause develop and prosper? Since it is an academic society, it must be a scientific organization. Therefore, in studying Guo Moruo, we must, first of all, pay attention to scientific attitude, establish

a historical, complete and developmental idea, and affirm Guo Moruo's historical achievements and contributions in the new cultural movement. We must neither praise him excessively nor negate him by exaggerating his shortcomings.

Guo Moruo had made great academic achievements in many fields. In a sense, he was just like an encyclopedia. He not only opened a new path for the development of poems, dramas, and novels, but made special contributions to archaeology and ancient philology. He was the first person who tried to study ancient Chinese history with a Marxist approach. He was expert in both literary and art creation and academic research. Therefore, he was worthy of the title of president of the Chinese academy and responsible person of the Culture and Education Committee of the State Council in the early years after the founding of the PRC. We must conduct the study of Guo Moruo in more and different fields.

It is not easy to study a contemporary writer, a great contemporary writer in particular. In a sense, it is more difficult than to study an ancient writer. A contemporary writer is still living, or those who are related to him are still living. Because they are his friends, it is unavoidable that personal feelings will be involved in their study. Of course, we should have emotion in conducting scientific study. Particularly when conducting the study of historical figures, we must have emotion, the emotion of the era and the emotion of revolution. Nevertheless, we must not be swayed by our emotion. Without revolutionary emotion, how can we study Guo Moruo, Lu Xun, and Mao Dun? This does not contradict the scientific attitude, but is just a requirement and condition. We must have passion in studying Guo Moruo.

Since the May 4th Movement, some people have treated the "literary research society" and the "creation society" as two factions, which I think, is all right. But the problem is that we must study concretely the appearance, developmental trend, and influence of the two factions. The two factions had both positive and passive factors. Although realism has now been acknowledged as the best method, it has the defect of naturalism. We highly value Mao Dun, who also criticized naturalism. As a literati, Guo Moruo began his literary creation as a romanticist. I once told Comrade Guo Moruo that romanticism cannot find a place in science, but science must have illusion and revolutionary feeling. While studying Guo Moruo's whole life, we cannot depart from his whole ideological feeling and the great revolutionary practice of his whole life. If so, we cannot have a clear understanding of Guo Moruo. Guo Moruo was very emotional. We were influenced by Guo Moruo because of his emotion. Of course, being emotional may lead to a lack of calm and a lack of a scientific attitude. But Guo Moruo's whole life was permeated with his feelings of love for the proletariat, for revolution, and for Comrade Mao Zedong, the great leader. If he had shortcomings in this regard, they are but the shortcomings of a great fighter.

We must have a basic understanding of Guo Moruo. He was a great cultural giant and a great revolutionary literati. Guo Moruo's achievements lie in that he gave expression to the spirit of historical materialism with his works and by his action.

It is not simple to uphold historical materialism. People like us who are relatively old have been educated and influenced by various ideas, including feudalism, historical idealism, and other ideas. To us, it was a new belief to accept historical materialism, as it was to Guo Moruo. But Guo Moruo was more successful, as he had abundant historical knowledge and social experience.

It is not easy to uphold historical materialism. Many people claim to be historical materialists, but it is very difficult to be a genuine historical materialist, let alone upholding historical materialism in viewing historical events. The first problem is whether you have obtained historical materials. If you have not obtained any material, how can you become a historical materialist? In his preface to the second edition of "Das Kapital," Marx said: "While conducting research, one must collect a vast amount of material, analyze different forms of its development, and find out internal connections between these forms. Without the completion of this work, it is impossible to properly explain practical movement." Lenin also said: "Das Kapital" is not other than some ideas which have been summarized from a vast amount of practical material and which are related to each other." Today, I just want to express that one must possess a vast amount of historical material if one wants to be a historical materialist. Guo Moruo met this requirement, as did Lu Xun. Both of them mastered knowledge of Chinese history and had prodigious historical knowledge. Of course, merely piling up material will not work, and we must analyze and study material from a correct viewpoint so as to find out some laws. Shall we then put forward the fighting goal of being a historical materialist? Although it is not easy to be a historical materialist, we must make great efforts and have such an ambition. Neither historical idealism nor mechanical materialism are good. Much of mechanical materialism can be found in our previous works. That is why I say that it is not easy to be neither a historical idealist nor a mechanical materialist.

It is not at all easy to be a Marxist. You may be a Marxist in belief and you may sacrifice your life for this belief, but it is hard to say whether you are a Marxist or a thoroughgoing materialist. Comrade Mao Zedong was a great and thoroughgoing materialist, but he failed to carry out materialism or even moved toward idealism and metaphysics in his late years. This has been mentioned in many resolutions of the central leadership on some historical problems. Quite a few of you comrades here had faith in Comrade Mao Zedong, and some even had blind faith in him, which was realized afterward. Only then did these comrades realize that they were not at all clever. It is thus clear that it is very difficult to be a Marxist, and efforts have to be made in one's whole life if one wants to be a Marxist. In 1946, when I left for Shanghai, a veteran comrade asked me: What have you learned after taking part in the rectification movement in Yenan? After thinking for a while, I replied: There is but one thing, that is, after the rectification movement, I have realized that I have not yet become a Marxist. Now, 30 years later, I still say this: It is not easy to be a Marxist. With this I encourage you as well as myself.

At present, there is a tendency in articles on history of literature to de-value revolutionary literature, as if the "left-wing writers federation" was wrong. I hold that we must appraise the "left-wing movement in literature

and art" from a historical viewpoint. Abroad, some people have especially devalued the "left-wing writers federation" and built up those who were criticized by the "left-wing writers federation." It is necessary to properly criticize our previous "leftist" mistakes, but it is absolutely wrong to devalue the "left-wing writers federation" and to build up those outside the "left-wing writers federation" or even those who opposed the "left-wing writers federation." It is necessary to clearly distinguish between right and wrong in a debate between Lu Xun and Liang Shiqiu held years ago. Lu Xun was not wrong in criticizing Liang Shiqiu, and the criticism of Liang Shiqiu by either Lu Xun or the creation society was basically correct. Should there be some shortcomings, they were but "leftist mood" and the failure to pay attention to tactics.

In commenting on our predecessors' merits and demerits, we must not make a wrong appraisal of history because quite a lot of mistakes, of which some sound ridiculous today, were made in the revolutionary movement. For example, it was a very serious thing at that time to engage in revolution of literature and the "left-wing movement of literature and art." Some comrades did not hesitate to sacrifice their lives for the movement. Not only did they not hesitate to do so, but many comrades really sacrificed their lives. If we fail to make a correct appraisal of this history and allow some persons to distort historical fact and to spread the idea that the "left-wing writers federation" was not as good as Hu Shi and Liang Shiqiu, some young people with scanty historical knowledge will believe them. Treating history in such a way runs counter to historical materialism and is absolutely wrong. Of course, we still want to unite with Mr Liang Shiqiu. Reportedly, he wished to return to the motherland to have a look, which indicates he is still patriotic.

Guo Moruo plunged himself into the new cultural movement some 60 years ago. Several decades have passed and the times are quite different now. Is there still any bourgeois ideological trend? There was such a trend 50 years ago, and Lu Xun and Guo Moruo both waged repeated struggle against various forms of the trend. Marxism came into being in the capitalist era and its founders successfully waged struggle against various bourgeois factions. After Marx' death, we also waged such a struggle, but sometimes not so successfully. There still exists a bourgeois ideological trend and we still have to fight against it. How can we learn to fight successfully? We must know the enemy and know ourselves and, first of all, have a good understanding of both enemies and friends.

Lu Xun once mentioned an article carried by ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN years ago, which talked much about friends but less about the enemy. In the present new situation, it is an urgent task confronting us to distinguish between ourselves and the enemy and between right and wrong.

The present situation is complicated and quite different from that of 50 or 30 years ago. Recently, "Sartreism" has been popular in the ideological circles. Some people say that Lu Xun was also an existentialist, which is very absurd. Despite doctrine, popular things always appeal to people. Some young comrades have treated them as "newborn things." Hence, Lu Xun became an existentialist.

We must pay attention to and study all new things and must refrain from praising or devaluing a thing on assumptions that it is a wrong attitude. We must, first of all, be aware of what the new things are and make analysis and judgment on the basis of mastering a vast amount of material. Marxists want to inherit all cultural wealth created by human beings, including that created by the contemporary bourgeoisie. But Marxists must have their own clear-cut ideology. They must not lump together the Marxist ideological system and the ideology of any exploiting classes, nor should they treat things of the Western bourgeoisie as their own ideology.

We have held a very successful forum. With such a good beginning, we will certainly conduct the study of Guo Moruo better and better.

CSO: 4005/3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DAILY ON TEACHERS' ROLE IN IDEOLOGICAL WORK

HK160446 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 31 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by Fang Cai [2455 6846]: "College Teachers Are the Mainstay of Ideological and Political Work in Colleges"]

[Text] The ideological education, or moral education, for middle and primary school students must mainly be conducted by the teachers. There is no doubt about it. What about ideological education for college students?

Recently, I attended several forums on the work of ideological education for college students. At these forums, many leading cadres of the college CPC committee pointed out that the ideological education for college students must also be carried out mainly through the efforts of the teachers. College teachers are the mainstay of the ideological education for students. They said that in schools, the students have most frequent contacts with the teachers, and the teachers know them best. Generally speaking, the teachers enjoy high prestige among the students. The latter can easily follow their advice. Some elderly and middle-aged teachers, who have experienced both the old and new societies, deeply understand that the new society has not come easily. They have a higher consciousness of patriotism and communism. At the same time, they have comparatively more profound professional and social knowledge. These are favorable conditions for carrying out ideological work among the students.

I feel that their opinions merit our attention. If more than 200,000 college teachers have paid attention to the ideological work for the more than 1 million college students, what an important role they will play!

In recent years, there were quite a few examples of college teachers conducting ideological work among the students. They have made remarkable achievements. For example, Zhang Guangdou, a professor in Qinghua University, Sha Jiansun, an associate professor in Beijing University, Lin Junxiu, an associate professor in the Dalian Engineering Institute, and Li Yanjie, an associate professor in Beijing Teachers' College, have all done a good job in promoting ideological education for students, and have played a very good role. Over the past year or so, some 100 teachers in the Harbin Institute of Industry have conscientiously carried out ideological work among the students and enjoyed the support from the latter. This shows that teachers are really an important force not to be ignored in carrying out ideological education among the students.

Originally, imparting knowledge and educating people are all tasks for a people's teacher. Like imparting knowledge, educating people is a glorious duty of a people's teacher. This is a characteristic and an advantage of the socialist colleges, which are different from all other colleges.

The problem at present is that not all teachers in all colleges and universities have conscientiously behaved in this way. Moreover, the leaders in some colleges and universities have not yet paid attention to this work and not yet placed it on their agenda. Therefore, I think that in order to give full play to the role of teachers in the ideological education among the students, the leaders must solve the following three problems.

First, it is necessary to solve the problem of understanding among some school leaders, that is, they must regard the teachers as an important force to rely on in carrying out ideological education among the students. During the period when Lin Biao and the gang of four were running wild, the intellectuals were vilified as the "stinking number nine," and the teachers were brought into the category of the bourgeoisie. Of course, under such circumstances, it was impossible for the teachers to talk about conducting ideological work among the students. However, at present, there are also two obstacles which stop the teachers from playing their roles in this respect. One is the fact that the leaders of some colleges, whom have been influence by the "leftist" ideology, thinking that the teachers themselves also have shortcomings in their thinking and lack experience in ideological work, still do not, or dare not, really rely on them. The other is that some college leaders, who deeply feel that ideological work is very important for students and that there are not enough political cadres, or the political level of these cadres is not high, ardently hope that all the teachers will engage in the ideological work for students, but are afraid that the teachers will be reluctant to do so or will be unreliable. These two phenomena reflect a problem: The political consciousness and ability of the broad masses of teachers have been underestimated. We should say that having been educated by the party for more than 30 years, the great majority of teachers have a high level of political consciousness. They love the party, the motherland, and socialism. They also love their students. They are not only willing to, but also are able to do a good job of ideological education for the students.

Of course, for some teachers, it is also necessary to solve the problem of understanding. In other words, they must take both imparting knowledge and educating people as their duties rather than regarding "educating people" as an extra job. In order to carry out ideological work among the students, the teachers certainly will have to assume a heavier burden. However, this is a glorious burden for training red and expert people for the construction of the four modernizations.

Second, it is necessary to take into consideration the characteristics of the teachers' work and give play to their strong points. A method which has been adopted at present is to invite a small number of teachers to give reports to students or to serve as instructors and take charge of the work of some classes. This is necessary. However, for most teachers, the main thing they must do is to combine the ideological education with their daily education with their daily educational work (lectures in class, experiments,

fieldwork, and so on) and influence the students with their exemplary deeds in dealing with people and things and in doing scholarly research. This is not a difficult job for teachers of political theory, moral education, and other literal arts subjects, nor for teachers of science and engineering. If all teachers can behave in this way, they will exert an imperceptible and irreplaceable influence on the students with regard to their ideological consciousness and moral character.

Educators must first be educated. In order to carry out ideological work among the students, the teachers must set strict demands on themselves and constantly raise the level of their thinking and morality. This is also an example of "teaching benefiting teachers as well as students." It is not only conducive to bringing about a dense atmosphere of conscientious study, but also to bringing about a sensible political atmosphere. It is of great significance to building our colleges and universities into the bases for socialist spiritual civilization and in promoting the construction of socialist civilization in the whole society.

Third, it is necessary to adopt proper systems and measures to ensure this work. For example, it is necessary to set proper demands on the teachers and assign them suitable tasks. It is necessary to support, encourage, and help those teachers who are often engaged in the ideological education for students. It is also necessary to work out some methods to examine and supervise the work. If we keep on behaving in this way, the teachers, who are not used to, and are not familiar with, carrying out ideological work among the students, will gradually get used to it and take it as their regular work.

When we say that the teachers are an important force to rely on in carrying out ideological education among the students, we do not mean that everything concerning students' ideological education must be done by the teachers, because this is impossible. The CPC and CYL organizations, trade unions, and student associations in schools must all engage in students' ideological education. Management also means education. Administrative leaders in schools, including leaders of logistics departments, are also duty bound to carry out ideological work among students. Therefore, the schools must have a contingent of skillful professional political cadres. Besides carrying out direct ideological work among the students, they must pay more attention to assisting the CPC committees of the schools to make plans for, and to organize, harmonize, and examine this work. This is another question that is beyond our discussion in this article and which needs to be further discussed on other occasions. But one thing is sure: Provided the school leaders clearly understand that the teachers are an important force to rely on in carrying out ideological work for the students and adopt suitable measures to fully mobilize and give play to their initiative and role, a new situation in the ideological and political work in schools will certainly be created, and the phenomenon of lacking professional political cadres in many schools will certainly be changed.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

YAO MINORITY SCHOLARS COMPILE WRITTEN LANGUAGE

OW071200 Beijing XINHUA in English 1146 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Nanning, 7 Sep (XINHUA)--The Yao nationality, one of China's 55 minority ethnic groups, has a written language--a romanized script--for the first time in history.

The script was worked out by Yao faculty members of the Central Nationalities Institute in Beijing. They also taught a just-ended experimental class in Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

The teacher found it was easier for the Yao students to read, write and learn the new script than the Han characters, in which China's major language is written.

The six-week experimental course was taken by some 20 Yao cadres, teachers, journalists and peasants.

China has some 1.4 million Yao people, of whom 70 percent live in Guangxi, South China. The rest are scattered in Guangdong, Hunan, Yunnan and Guizhou provinces.

Up till now they have been using Han characters for written communication while speaking their own tongue which belongs to the Miao-Yao branch of the Sino-Tibetan language family.

Of the 55 minorities in China, 53 have their own spoken languages and some 30 have written forms.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISCUSSION OF WESTERN MODERN LITERATURE SCHOOLS

HK200426 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Sep 83 p 5

[Article by He Li [0149 3810]: "Discussions Published in WENYI BAO and Other Newspapers and Journals on the Question Concerning Western Modernist Schools of Literature and the Orientation of the Development of Our Country's Literature"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Over the past 2 or 3 years, a discussion has been held on in our press concerning the Western modernist schools of literature and the orientation of the development of our country's literature. WENYI BAO reprinted in its No 11 issue last year an article by Xu Chi [1771 6688] entitled "Modernization and the Modernist Schools" (originally printed in WAIGUO WENXUE YANJIU [Study in Foreign Literature] No 1, 1982) and a query on the article by Li Di [3810 6611]. In the past year, WENYI BAO has published more than 20 articles on the Western modernist schools of literature and the orientation of the development of our country's literature, while in other newspapers and journals articles of research or introduction on this problem have also been published. In the course of the discussion, there exist comparatively conspicuous differences.

Many comrades pointed out that it is normal and necessary to use for reference and absorb all excellent results of foreign literature in the course of developing our own socialist literature. With the broadening and deepening of reflecting life in literary creation in recent years, some writers have attempted to draw artistic experience for their own creative work from Western modernist schools of literature, so as to enrich their own means of artistic expression. So long as such probes in artistic forms and techniques take root in the soil of life of our country, with a view to developing socialist literature with Chinese characteristics, they should be encouraged. Nonetheless, while probing into such phenomena in literary creation and appraising the Western modernist schools of literature, there has appeared a phenomenon that merits our attention: First, some of the large number of articles and treatises (over 400 articles and 12 or so treatises) are comparatively appropriate in their introduction and appraisal of Western modernist schools of literature, but quite a few have lauded the Western modernist schools of literature in an unprincipled way; second, in literary creation, some works are observing, reflecting, and appraising our life by applying the social and philosophical

views of the writers of Western modernist schools. What has aroused the particular attention of people is that there have appeared some ideas involving the orientation of the development of our country's literature, and how to regard the Western modernist schools of literature, which have much room for discussion. Some comrades want to make the modernist schools of literature the orientation of development of our country's literature; they regard revolutionary socialist literature as "products of the steam age," and as something outmoded and backward, and the Western modernist schools of literature as advanced products of the "electronic and atomic age," "signalizing certain progress of human mode of thinking," and have gone so far as to raise a cry that "Chinese literature is in need of the modernist schools," in need of a "Marxist modernism."

WENYI BAO and other newspapers and journals have unfolded discussions around the following three topics. Here we sum them up as follows:

/1. Should the Western modernist schools of literature be used for reference discriminately and critically, or be made the orientation of the development of our country's socialist literature?/

Those comrades who hold in high esteem the Western modernist schools of literature believe that the transformation of Chinese society as a whole, and the footsteps of several hundred million people marching toward modernization, have determined that a modernist literature suitable to it will inevitably come into being in China. The rise of modernist art "has its inevitability, it is not only the negation of realism on the part of writers of the modernist schools, but also the negation of realist art by itself." (Dai Houying [2071 0624 5391]: "Postscript to 'Man, Oh Man!'") Some comrades said in their articles: "This reform is actually a revolution in literature," "it is an 'historical inevitability,'" and "if the society is to be modernized, what harm will it do if modernist schools should appear?" In his article "Modernization and the Modern Schools," Xu Chi said: In realizing the four modernizations, there will in time appear "literature and art of modernist sentiment," thus "literature and art of the modernist schools...will be brought to us," and "there should be a Marxist modernism." Some comrades aid, "the emergence of Chinese modernist poetry has shaken the principle of realism in poetic creation," and "in the final analysis, the modernist trend will develop into the mainstream of our country's poetry."

Aiming at these opinions, some comrades believe that the birth of modernist art is not the inevitable result of the development of the social productive force, but the outcome of Western society under specific historical conditions. The socialist system of our country is essentially different from monopoly capitalism, and does not possess the historical condition for the literature and art of our country to adopt the road of Western modernist schools of literature. In recent years, a radical change has actually taken place in the social life of our nation; nonetheless, this only shows that there is a need for socialist literature to develop and enrich itself in its means of expression. It must fully but discriminately and critically use as reference and absorb all (including Western modernist schools of literature) that is favorable to reflecting the change in our social life, and satisfying the demand

of the masses, so as to promote the development of socialist literature. In his article "Is Modernization Necessarily Related to the Modernist Schools?" Li Zhun [2621 0402] said: "The birth and development of every school of literature and art and every literary trend takes as its direct cause a specific social origin (which includes the economic system and political system and their evolution) and ideological origin, while the role and effect of material productive force are indirect. For instance, the emergence of romanticism in the early 19th century as a trend of thought in literature and art that spread all over Europe was a direct offspring of the French revolution, the democratic movement, and the heightening of the national emancipation struggle; the brilliant development of literature and art of critical realism in the middle and late 19th century was directly determined by the accelerating disintegration of feudalism and the further exposure of the innate contradictions of capitalism,...it will be very difficult to find their direct causes in line with the development of material productive force." In his article "Three Topics Concerning the Western Modernist Schools of Literature," Yuan Kejia [5913 0668 0857] said: The cause of the rise of modernist schools of literature is complicated; it may be said to be a reflection of the middle class and petty-bourgeois intellectuals facing the tremendous change and pressure of Western material and spiritual civilizations in the age of monopoly capitalism. The dominant effects on the modernist schools are in the subjective and objective conditions: Objectively, it is the concrete historical social changes in the stage of monopoly capitalism, which include the changes in productive relations, social relations, material life, science and technology, culture, and so on. Subjectively, it is the class status, the world outlook, and the literary and artistic views of the modernist writers. The collusion of these two subjective and objective forces has struck up such a grotesque and gaudy spark as the literature of the modernist schools. Obviously, such conditions will not be generalized in the term "modernization." Li Di [2621 6611] said: Literature and art of the modernist schools, or literature and art of modernism, is a concrete concept possessing a specific historical connotation, referring specifically to the bourgeois trend of thought in art and genres called various "isms", "emerging in Western literature and art since the beginning of this century. Its essence and nature are definite and clear. Modernism and Marxism are two basically different ideological systems and world outlooks. Just as it will not do to promote "Marxist idealism," or "Marxist dadaism," so it will not hold water to promote "Marxist modernism." This is in reality simply promoting Western modernist literature and art.

/2. Should we inherit and bring forward the fine tradition of the progressive literature since the 4 May movement, and the revolutionary literature of our country, or negate and relegate this tradition?/

Some comrades who advocate the negation and relegation of the tradition of the revolutionary literature of our country hold that authority and tradition have become obstacles to emancipating the mind and the renovation of literature and art. Traditions were formed under the past historical conditions, and when those conditions are replaced by new conditions, their conservatism and narrowmindedness are exposed. Sun Shaozhen [1327 4801 2182] said: "All traditions, including artistic tradition, have their conservatism. If art is to blaze new trails through to the end, it cannot but challenge traditions with an heretical attitude." ("Give Reformers of Art Freer Atmosphere")

Xie Mian [6200 0380] said: "China has such a long and ancient history, and is so rich in traditions, that compared to other nations in the world, our burden of following the old rut is beyond comparison." ("When the Tranquility Is Lost")

In the article "Arising Groups of Poems--On the Modernist Trend of Poetry in Our Country," Xu Jingya [1779 2417 0068] said: One of the targets of "the inevitable negation in literature appearing along with the negation of society" is that "the poetic art over the past three decades has been repeatedly wandering along the same old path of 17th century classicism and 19th century romanticism of the West, from the joyous pastoral songs of the 1950's to the fanatic lyrics similar to proclamations of reason of the 1960's, and to the religious prayers in the decade of the 'Cultural Revolution,' poetry has literally adopted a narrower and narrower road," "and had made almost all the poets drown in the vast sea of 'classics plus folklore' by sons of small-type producers." While the modernist trend of poetry "has made a breakthrough in the principle of traditional realism, giving expression to the trend of counter-realism and counter-reason," "it has a sense of modernism of thoroughly breaking with the old rules of several thousand years, and advancing toward a modern society."

Some comrades disagreeing with these views hold that traditions are the historical accumulation of the sediment of culture. Therefore, it is necessary to make a concrete and historical analysis of the relationship between the development and tradition of culture in the changing period. We should not indiscriminately negate all traditions. In his article "An Initial Survey on the Techniques of Modern Fiction," Wang Xianpei [3769 0341 7198] said: Chinese fiction has its own deep-seated tradition, and has varied types, far greater in number than the type of traditional novel with each chapter headed by a couplet giving the gist of its content, and the type of notes; and a great number of excellent literary works have been produced, shaping its own form with national characteristics and unique artistic skill. The theoretical heritage of ancient Chinese novels is also very rich in the discussion on artistic skills. All this has reflected the traditional aesthetic taste of our nation, holding in store the valuable experiences of the ancient artists. Viewing the situation in recent years, the phenomena of attaching little attention to arduous and diligent study of the excellent traditions of our own nation, and neglecting the pursuit of the national style in novels, have already impeded the elaboration of talents and the growth in art of some of our writers. In his article "Thoughts on Blazing the Trail in Literature," Miao Junjie [4924 0193 2638] said: Marxists have all along attached great importance to inheriting the fine traditions of national culture and the issue of nationalizing literature and art. "Whether it is necessary to 'nationalize' Chinese socialist literature and art, whether it is necessary to develop our own national style is by no means a matter of mere style, but has a bearing on whether our literature and art will genuinely create a new situation, meet the need of the masses in the new age, and advance along the correct road." Therefore we should assign a very important place to the inheritance of the national tradition and nationalization in the issue of blazing new trails. "The literature and art of any nation should have its own national characteristics." In his article "On a Theory of Modernist

3

poetry," Yang Kuanghan [2799 0562 3352] said, the tradition of art is full of vitality, it is like a long river, with new springs forever pouring into it, it should not be and will not be cut up. Lenin said, we are now creating a new proletarian culture not out of our imagination, but to bring forward the existing cultural fine models, traditions, and results in accordance with the Marxist world outlook and the view of the conditions of life and struggle of the proletariat in an age of its dictatorship. Nonetheless, the article "arising groups of poems" actually adopted an attitude approaching pessimism toward the tradition of our national poetry. The writer indiscriminately regards all classical poetry as something grotesque "based on feudal politics, morals, and small-type production economy" to be ridiculed, and indiscriminately dresses down folklore as "feudal idyllic songs." Without making an analysis, the writer regards the whole lot of poetry of a new generation starting from the 1940's under the guidance of Comrade Mao Zedong's "talk at the literature and art forum in Yenan" as "a vast sea of songs of small-type production," and has gone so far as to call the long-standing and well-established spirit and tradition of realism in the poetry of our country as "a chameleon-like label for literary creation," an demanded "rational dissipation of them." Therefore, if we say that the view of the article of "negating society" has reflected the wavering of some people in the spiritual pillar of striving for the cause of socialism, and will lead to the danger of deviating from the characteristics of socialist literature, then, the theory of the three "negations" in literature will inevitably lead to the danger of cutting the fountainhead of the spring of art, giving up the spirit of realism, and being divorced from the era and the people.

/3. Should we observe and make incessant probes into the law of art or negate them?/

Some comrades hold that whatever the case, the blazing of new trails in art cannot prevent contradictions with the existing traditional artistic taste and habit of appreciation, and will even damage them to a certain degree. Traditional and popular artistic taste and appreciation are precisely the target of transformation. In his book "an initial survey of the techniques in modernist fiction," Gao Xingjian [7559 5887 0256] holds that Balzac-type novels have already become classics; and modernist writers do not attach importance to characterization, nor will they meticulously portray the environment as Hugo did the Notre Dame de Paris. In modernist fiction, the plot has to give its place to various new forms of structure. The book has listed the traditional means in the creation of novels as plot abstraction, environment description, characterization, types...and so on; while listing the skills of modernist novels as stream of consciousness, absurdity and illogicality, abstraction in art...and so on. Xu Jingya holds: "Should human art be restricted to realism and romanticism generation after generation? No, or in other words, it can be said to be impossible, to gradually depart from 'concrete imaginary art' to 'abstract art'... This is not just a question of appraising world art, but has a bearing on the road of developing the literature and art of our country, and on how to understand the phenomena already taking place in current works." And Sun Shaozheng said: "To contradict the tradition of art is actually to contradict the habit of art." "The renovation of art is primarily a struggle against the tradition of art."

The comrades who oppose these views believe that in their pursuit of expressive means of "imagery and poetic style," the Western modernist schools of literature lack concreteness of life; therefore, the characters in some of their works are pale; even if there is the appearance of some kind of character, it is often abstracted to a universal character type. The lack of characterization, in particular a well-defined character, and a typical character that is highly unified in individuality and generality, has become a drawback in the modernist schools of literature that should not be neglected. It should be said to be very improper not to regard this drawback as a lesson of failure, but advocate it as an experience of success. The law of typification is a law of art; and the typification of character is the core of the law of typification in art. This is determined by the essence that art reflects life. Therefore, to advocate that fiction should express only feeling, mood, psychology, idea, and scenes, but not to require typification of such expression, and set the expression of feeling, mood, psychology, and illusion in opposition to the expression of character and the requirement of artisitic typification, is in reality to negate the requirement of artistic typification and the basic law of art; and naturally there is much harm but no advantage in this. In his article "The Improvement of Literature and the Voice of Modernism," Guan Lin [7070 2651] said: The counter-tradition proclaimed by writers of the modernist schools not only negates the traditional concept of literature, but also the traditional philosophical concept. Ideologically, the literature and philosophy of the modernist schools are inseparable, negating the rationalism that came on the historical stage in the enlightenment age, approaching irrationality, counter-rationality, and focusing on intuition and subconsciousness. Artistically, modernism first negates realism and opposes facing objective life, while advocating the turn to the ego, and the inner world of the individual; for instance, discarding the narrative art of describing the plot, character, and environment, and the molding of typified images, and going so far as to approach "counter-literature" and "counter-fiction." Obviously, the world outlook and artistic view of the modernist schools of literature and art run counter to Marxism. In his article "The Road of Life and the Road of Realism," Wu Yuanmai [0702 3293 6701] said: With the change and development of the realities of life, the character of man is very much enriched, the description of character in the literature and art of realism should also change and develop, some of its forms, types, styles, and means will be aging, and will be supplemented and substituted by new forms, types, styles, and means. This dialectical development of supercession of the old by the new in realism will forever continue, like life itself. The question is that it should follow the orientation of life, probing and renovating all the time, and should not stick to conventions. In artistic form and means of expression, it should be no means refuse anything significant and valuable in the progressive art of the past and of today, and should by no means refuse things that are significant and valuable in modernism. However, things that are injurious and violate the law of art should not be absorbed. Wang Xianpei said: If the novel is to become prosperous and to develop, it is necessary to preserve and develop its peculiarities as a literary type, and to inherit and develop its artistic tradition formed over long history; otherwise, it will mean the ill fate of the novel. Deviating from the law of art and the special means in the forming of an image of artistic

classification, and type, and depending on the so-called "modernist skill," will not "save" the novel, but will lose the novel a large number of faithful readers.

At present, the discussion is still going on in WENYI BAO and other newspapers and journals. To carry on this discussion actively and normally in a deep-going way in adherence with the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" will be helpful for our country's literature to march healthily along the socialist road.

CSO: 4005/3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HE JINGZHI ADDRESSES CHINESE OPERA PERFORMERS

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[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep (XINHUA)--At a lecture-study meeting of traditional opera performers recently held by the Ministry of Culture, He Jingzhi, deputy director of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department, pointed out that the banner of traditional opera reform must not be dropped. The text of his talk will be published in the September 1983 issue of XIJU BAO [DRAMA].

In his talk entitled "Hold Still Higher the Banner of Socialist Literature and Art and Create a New Situation for Work in the Field of Traditional Opera," He Jingzhi summed up some work experiences in the field of traditional opera, expounded principles, tasks and relevant policies for work in that field in the new historical period, and encouraged traditional opera workers to improve their ideological and artistic qualities and strengthen their sense of social responsibility as builders of spiritual civilization.

He Jingzhi first of all pointed out: Work in traditional opera is a part of the cause to build socialism with Chinese characteristics as a whole and a part of the development of a socialist spiritual civilization. Compared with other forms of literature and art, it plays a special role and is of special significance in giving expression to the national and mass character of literature and art. In creating a new situation in the field of traditional opera the two central links currently are to promote the artistic transformation of traditional opera and to carry out various reforms in traditional opera work.

He stressed that to meet the development and demand of the times, the art of traditional opera must be transformed. He said: Since the downfall of the gang of four, 17 years of work in traditional opera and traditional theatrical pieces have been given appropriate appraisals. But that does not mean in the slightest degree that traditional opera should go to the other extreme--toward conservatism, standing still and refusing to make progress. In the past few years, traditional opera transformation has not moved progressively forward, but has been hesitant and even regressive. Thus a situation has reappeared in which no distinction is made between good and bad, between the wheat and the chaff.

On artistic transformation, He Jingzhi pointed out that first of all it is transformation in content. If there is only transformation in forms and skills of expression, which is not combined with transformation in content, then even consummate skills will serve no useful purpose.

He Jingzhi called on traditional opera workers to continue to study and implement the party's policies on literature and art, increase their sense of social responsibility as builders of the spiritual civilization and their sense of historical mission to build and develop socialist and new national operas and scale new artistic heights.

He said: The purpose of work in traditional opera is to serve the people and build a socialist spiritual civilization. However, we should not think that to serve the people means simply to perform for them. The crux is what to perform. In his government work report, Comrade Zhao Ziyang mentioned the need to educate the people in patriotism and collectivism and in socialist and communist ideology. Works of literature and art without those contents cannot be called socialist literature and art. That is the key issue in determining the nature of literature and art.

He Jingzhi said: Traditional and historical operas do not contain socialist and communist ideology. But they contain sound ideas and sentiments and fine traditions and virtues and have a democratic character, which should not be rejected. However, on the whole the substance of our literature and art should be expressing socialism and communism. That is the crux of the matter, and such works should play the dominant role in literature and art as a whole. That is called socialist literature and art.

He said: On traditional operas, it is more difficult to resolve the contradiction between the traditional artistic forms and the new contents in life. Therefore we cannot set demands that are too high. However, operas must and can express socialist and communist ideology.

He Jingzhi talked emphatically about developing the national artistic tradition and called for efforts to give expression to good and profound ideological contents with original and perfect artistic forms which have distinctive national features and characteristics of the times.

Comrade He Jingzhi also expressed important opinions on such questions as how to raise the ideological and artistic qualities of operatic works comprehensively, how to encourage healthy trends and eliminate unhealthy ones in literary and art circles, and how to strengthen and improve party and state leadership over traditional opera work.

CSO: 4005/3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HE JINGZHI SPEAKS ON TRADITIONAL THEATRICAL WORK

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[Speech by He Jingzhi [6320 2417 0037]: "Hold Still Higher the Banner of Socialist Literature and Art, Open Up a New Situation in Traditional Theatrical Work--Delivered on 14 July 1983 at the Fourth Study Class for Traditional Theatrical Workers sponsored by the Ministry of Culture"]

[Text] The 12th CPC National Congress pointed out that all fronts should open up a new situation in socialist modernization on the basis of summing up experiences. An urgent task confronting our traditional theatrical work is to continue to study and implement the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, sum up the historical experiences gained in the traditional theatrical work, and determine the principle tasks, and relevant policies of traditional theatrical work in the new historical period. Now I offer some suggestions for your reference.

1. Correctly Understand the Position of Traditional Theatrical Work in the Entire Cause of Socialism and in Literary and Art Undertakings

The 12th CPC National Congress has formulated a correct program and a series of principles and policies for opening up a new situation in socialist modernization. It pointed out that our general objective is to build socialism with Chinese characteristics and called for the building of "two civilizations," that is a high degree of socialist material and spiritual modernization. Under such a historical condition, what position does the traditional theatrical work occupy in the entire cause of socialism? Generally speaking, the traditional theatrical work is a component part of the entire cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, it is a component part of building socialist spiritual modernization. At the same time, the traditional theatrical arts are a unique product of our age-old nation and are traditional arts most richly endowed with national characteristics. Therefore, in the entire literary and art undertakings, they play a more special role and are of greater significance in reflecting the national and mass character of literature and art than other literary and art forms. All literature and art face the question of national and mass character. However, in preserving and promoting the national and mass character of literature and art, the traditional theatrical arts play an especially important role. Although some newly emerging art forms, such as films and television, have been very popular and have exerted

an extensive influence among the masses of people, the Chinese theatrical arts have taken root among the masses for a long time and have always been loved by the broad masses of people. Therefore, it is still impossible to replace them with other new art forms. This is the special feature and also the advantage of the Chinese theatrical arts, shaping the especially important position of the traditional theatrical work. Here, we should take two questions into account:

One, is whether or not the party organizations and government departments at various levels place the traditional theatrical work in the position stated above. Over the past few years, great achievements have been attained in motion picture, modern drama, novels, and reportage and the leading bodies at various levels have also attached great importance to this work. However, with respect to the question of understanding the importance of traditional theatrical arts, I think there are some deficiencies in certain respects.

Another is whether or not the work of theatrical workers conforms to the position and times and whether or not the traditional theatrical work has been conscientiously included, and has really become a very important factor, in the building of socialist spiritual civilization. It should be said that since the termination of the decade of internal disturbance, our theatrical work has basically conformed to this position and this requirement in numerous respects. However, we should also say that not all the work of the traditional theatrical art circle, irrespective of what they write and how they perform, can be regarded as the building of socialist spiritual civilization. There is still a question of whether or not all our literary and art work conforms to the requirements of socialism in all respects, which is also a question of what road to take. Now, we follow an open-door policy in our international relations. We practice the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and exercise artistic democracy in the country. Different forms of struggle still exist in the ideological sphere. Although class struggle does not constitute a principal contradiction, it still exists in a certain scope. We are still not in a position to say that the capitalist ideas or the remnant feudal ideas do not exist in all localities and departments. This is not only a theoretical question but also a practical one. Corrosion by bourgeois ideas, which should not be overlooked, has indeed emerged in some aspects of our literary and art work. Naturally, because we are guided by the correct line of the CPC Central Committee and because the broad section of literary and art workers are good, we have confidence of holding still higher the banner of socialist literature and art so the literature and art, including the traditional theatrical arts, can develop along the correct path. And to establish this confidence, we should conscientiously understand our own position and make great efforts to overcome the inconsistencies between our work and our position.

2. Promoting the Improvement of Traditional Theatrical Arts and Reforming Traditional Theatrical Work Are Two Central Links in Opening up a New Situation in Traditional Theatrical Undertakings

With respect to the improvement of traditional theatrical arts, I would like to deal with two questions:

First, the banner of innovation should not be lowered. Undoubtedly, we have attained tremendous achievements in the innovation of theatrical arts in the past 30-odd years since the founding of the PRC. However, we should not be satisfied with these achievements. This is because the times are constantly forging ahead. In order to suit the development of our times, it is necessary to carry out improvement in the traditional theatrical arts. The vitality of traditional theatrical arts lies in their constant improvement. Otherwise, they will become "antiques." Naturally, there has been the "leftist" influence in this question in the past. The ultra-leftist line of the gang of four, in particular, has brought about great destruction in our theatrical work. The achievements of the traditional theatrical work in the 17 years after the founding of the PRC were completely negated and the traditional operas written off altogether. Since the smashing of the gang of four, we have set things right by giving a proper evaluation of the traditional theatrical work and theatrical pieces in the 17 years after the founding of the PRC. However, this does not mean that we should go to another extreme in our theatrical work, move toward conservatism, and refuse to make progress. Over the past two years, the "leftist" influence, such as doing things in an oversimplified and crude way and acting with undue haste, has still existed. However, judging from the overall situation, numerous members of the audience, and broad masses of people, and the leading comrades at various levels on the other fronts have a common view, that is, a considerable number of our practices are conservative and some have even slipped back. This is chiefly reflected in the fact that in some fields of theatrical work, our artistic innovation has not made steady headway. We hesitate to move forward and some of us have even moved backward. And some reforms have been discarded and old practices revived. Therefore, a situation characterized by the intermingling between the good and the bad and between the dross and the essence has emerged.

Second, requirements for artistic innovation should be comprehensive for our innovation is one of artistic forms and artistic content. In a sense, it should first be the innovation of content. Naturally, it is absolutely impermissible to overlook the mastery of artistic forms, basic skills, and high artistry of traditional theatrical arts. However, if the innovation of forms and skills is not integrated with that of content, it is also impossible for superb skills to "exercise their abilities."

Moreover, the reform of the system of traditional theatrical work is a very important issue. In carrying out a reform, we should have a sense of urgency. This is the requirement as well as the necessity of history. At the same time, we should also carry out reform with leadership, step by step, in an orderly way, and in accordance with the instructions of the CPC Central Committee. Judging from the experience gained in the past 6 months, in carrying out the reform, we should start with summing up historical experience. We should conduct investigation and study. We can determine the methods of reform only by proceeding from the actual conditions in our own units. In his "Report on the Work of the Government" delivered at the First Session of the Sixth NPC, Comrade Zhao Ziyang mentioned four points: "Readjustment of undertakings, structural reform, consolidation of contingents, and construction of the infrastructure." That is to say, there are generally four aspects of work, namely, readjustment, reform, consolidation, and construction. The four aspects are interrelated. Broadly speaking, this constitutes the content of

reform. In carrying out literary art reform, it is necessary to act in accordance with the specific conditions in various units. We should not act rigidly regardless of the actual conditions. For example, some departments should readjust their principles of development or planning and some units should carry out consolidation, including both ideological and organizational consolidation. There are some opera troupes which have not solved the ideological line issue of their leading bodies. Some have not solved the problem of "three kinds of people," the factional problem left over from the "Cultural Revolution," the problem of work style, or that of unity. Such units have a task of carrying out consolidation first. Some units fail to study well the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and to understand in a very satisfactory way the principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee. They are so confused ideologically that at the mention of reform, they think it is nothing but the economic contract system and profit-making. Therefore, it is necessary to organize all people to study to enable them to make clear the significance and aim of reform. Both Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang have said that reform must be conducive to the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics, the prosperity and development of the country, and the prosperity and happiness of the people. In his "Report of the Work of the Government," Comrade Zhao Ziyang said something with regard to literature and art, namely, "Our aim is to ensure the flourishing of socialist literature and art and enhance the ideological and artistic quality of writers and artists and of their work." Specifically speaking, the first part of the sentence is a demand on the ranks of the writers and artists, the second is a demand on the quality of works, and the third is a demand on the entire literary and art undertakings. This is a complete and correct exposition of the aim of literary reform. According to our experience, there are two points which we should pay attention to. First, reform should be conducted with leadership and in an organized way. With respect to the leading bodies, there is a question of strengthening and improving them. Some leading bodies should be readjusted, some should be strengthened, and others should be reshuffled. In the course of reform, leading cadres should pay close attention to ideological and political work. Second, experiments should be made before conducting a reform. The reform of traditional theatrical work is a very complex issue which involves a very wide range. It is necessary, therefore, to make experiments with leadership and in a planned way. After making experiments, we should affirm complete, mature experiences. With respect to those incomplete experiences, we should not over-anxiously promote them on an extensive scale for this will probably result in less speed.

3. It Is Necessary To Sum up Historical Experience in Traditional Theatrical Work Scientifically and in an All-round Way

Summing up the historical experience in traditional theatrical work, particularly making a scientific summation of the major principles, policies, and important theoretical issues of traditional theatrical work, is very important to our efforts to make clear our work orientation, strengthen our resolve, heighten our awareness, and unify our ideas.

1. It is necessary to make a scientific and dialectical analysis of our traditional theatrical arts. The works of Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, and

Chen Yi and the historical documents of the party made a Marxist exposition of this question long ago and its correctness has been proved in practice for many years. Why do we raise this question again now? Because new conditions have emerged under the new historical conditions and some comrades have looked at this question one-sidedly. On the one hand, some comrades over-emphasize the negative side of traditional theatrical arts by regarding all or most of them as the feudal ideological dross. This is not a fact. Although the traditional theatrical arts were influenced by the ideology of the feudal rule in the old societies, most of them were created by the people in their initial period and the audience was chiefly the masses of people. The essence of their democratic character, their realistic and romantic traditions, and the remarkable achievement so their artistic forms are so invaluable that they have become the most valuable part of our national culture. However, are all, or 99 percent, of the traditional theatrical pieces good? Now, some comrades hold that they are 100 percent good. They deny the existence of feudal poison in the old theatrical arts, which has resulted in the emergence of theatrical pieces in a considerable number of localities, which are detrimental to the physical and spiritual health of the people. This is also one-sidedness and it likewise does not conform to Marxism. The point of departure in our work is to sum up experience correctly and to make a dialectical materialist and historical materialist analysis of the traditional theatrical pieces. This determines whether or not we should inherit the traditional theatrical arts critically and weed through the old to bring forth the new.

2. It is also necessary to make a comprehensive Marxist summary of our experience in traditional theatrical work in the past 34 years since the founding of the PRC. First of all, we should make a clear distinction between the principal and secondary aspects and adhere to the concept of one dividing into two. Our achievements in traditional theatrical work in the 17 years after the founding of the PRC were remarkable. The principle and policies of the party were basically correct and the positive experiences were fairly outstanding. This should be summed up first. During the decade of internal disturbance, due to sabotage by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, the traditional theatrical arts were seriously affected. It is also necessary to sum up this negative experience first. But, does this mean it is unnecessary to apply the concept of one dividing into two? No. As we all know, even during the decade of internal disturbance, the masses of people and the broad section of theatrical workers adhered to the correct things. And as far as the CPC Central Committee was concerned, although the gang of four rode roughshod at that time, Premier Zhou was still living and in good health and Comrade Deng Xiaoping also presided over the work of the CPC Central Committee for a time in 1975. Therefore, we should not completely negate the work during the decade of internal turmoil, including the traditional theatrical work, but should adhere to the concept of one dividing into two. For example, it is also necessary to apply the concept of one dividing into two in analyzing the "model dramas." Although they contained some elements which had been inserted forcibly by the gang of four, they were chiefly created by the broad section of revolutionary literary and art workers. Moreover, it is also necessary to apply the concept of one dividing into two in dealing with the work carried out under the guidance of correct line. For example, the achievements attained in the 17 years after the founding of the PRC were the principal aspects but there were also some errors

in our work. Of this, the "leftist" errors were the principal aspect but there were also some rightist errors. For example, Kang Sheng stirred up an evil wind of putting on [word indistinct] plays during the 3 years of difficulty caused by natural disasters. In the 6 or 7 years after the down-fall of the gang of four, our achievements in restoring the traditional theatrical work, which had been seriously affected in the decade of internal disturbance, cannot be regarded as especially outstanding compared with the other artistic departments. However, our achievements are still a principal aspect. Given this precondition, we should also note our problems and our shortcomings in a down-to-earth manner. Unwilling to mention our shortcomings, some comrades allow others to speak only about our achievements. The greater the achievements, the better; the smaller the shortcomings, the better. It is still better if no mention is made about the shortcomings. This does not conform to the fact and is unfavorable to the development of our undertaking.

In dealing with the question of opposing the capitalist tendency, some comrades are accustomed to concentrating on one thing only and doing it in a rigid way. Take the question of rectifying "leftist" errors for example. This has naturally been our central task in setting things right in the past few years. However, it is not always so at any time and under any circumstances. Naturally, it is necessary to oppose "leftist" ideas when we are engaged in rectifying these ideas. However, it is not good if we regard as "leftist" ideas what are really not and if we invariably ignore right phenomena. Some comrades, who have some shortcoming and errors, also regard the criticism and help offered to them as a "leftist" practice and hold that it is the same old stuff. This is wrong. In the traditional theatrical circle, it is naturally necessary to overcome continuously the "leftist" tendency. But, are there not any right phenomena in our traditional theatrical circle, such as failure to make a clear break with the bourgeois ideas, unwillingness to discard the feudal poison, regarding bad as good, and some unhealthy, commercial, and liberalized tendencies? Are these not a fact? A large number of our audience and many leading comrades are very pleased about the lively situation in our traditional theatrical stage today. However, they also take vigorous exception to some unhealthy phenomena on the stage. In dealing with the traditional elements, we should not copy them indiscriminately without distinguishing between the essence and the dross. It will also be inappropriate if we present indiscriminately on the socialist stage the great works of such great dramatists as Guan Hanqing, Wang Shifu, and Tan Xianzhu. There is now a tendency which regards old and ancient dramas as good holding that the older they are, the better. Some comrades publicly said: "We should be conservative." How can we say this? "The Western Chamber" and "The Peony Pavilion" are undoubtedly famous classical artistic works of our nation and attain a very high level of ideological and artistic achievement. However, do they have no shortcomings at all? Does every character fully suit our socialist stage today? Perhaps not. With respect to these famous classical works, we should also apply the method of "one dividing into two" in analyzing them. It should be understood that we are builders of socialist spiritual civilization. The fact that the people set just demands on us with relation to the improvement of traditional theatrical work show that they respect and cherish us.

4. The Traditional Theatrical Department Should Further Study the Party's Policy on Literature and Art and the Principles and Policies of Traditional Theatrical Work in Light of the Guiding Ideology of the Party and State

Practice has proved that by summing up our positive and negative experiences gained since the founding of the PRC we can more fully understand that the present guiding ideology, line, and program of our party and state are correct. Under the leadership of the correct ideology, the literary and art policy formulated by our party and state, including the principles and policies of traditional theatrical work, are also correct. This is a guiding principle for opening up a new situation in traditional theatrical work, which all theatrical workers should conscientiously study. Otherwise, we shall lose our orientation or fail to have a clear orientation, giving rise to ideological confusion.

Generally speaking, the party's policy on literature and art is one of serving the people and socialism, of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, of weeding through the old to bring forth the new, and of making the past serve the present. The different aspects of content illustrated in this sentence are indispensable.

Service to the people and socialism is our orientation. It determines the nature of our literature and art and the position which literature and art occupy in our country and in this era. Have all comrades understood this issue ideologically? No. For example, some people in the literary circle say that poetry is "self-manifestation" and that literature and art are "self-manifestation." They hold that any references to the service of the people and socialism, to taking communist ideology as a nucleus, and to the banner of socialist literature and art represent dogmatism and a rigid way of thinking and are ultra-leftist. Do actors and actresses of traditional theatrical arts have this idea? Probably not. But, have they really fostered the idea of serving the people and socialism and put it into effect in their thinking and action? Numerous facts show that while most comrades are doing very well, it should also be noted that there are indeed some comrades who are not doing very well. These comrades have not solidly fostered the idea of serving the people.

The principles of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, making the past serve the present, and making foreign things serve China solve the key issues of how literature and art should serve the people, such as the relationship between the guidance of Marxism and the leadership of the party on the one hand and artistic democracy on the other, the relationship between developing literature and art with the characteristics of the Chinese nation and using the experience of other countries as reference, and so on. In traditional theatrical work, there is also the principle of "three simultaneous developments" which has been proved correct by historical experience. In recent years, we have attained notable achievements in restoring and implementing this principle in systematizing the traditional theatrical pieces and in creating newly written historical plays. Noteworthy achievements have also been attained in the creation of modern plays. It should be said, however, that there is still a considerable gap between us and the other artistic forms in leadership work, in our ideological understanding, and in

actual artistic achievements. In the first place, our long-term practice has proved that our traditional theatrical arts are capable of reflecting modern life. In the past, we have indeed conducted some important experiments, brought forth some good modern operas of the traditional theatrical arts, and gained important experience. At present, however, we have not notably exceeded the past either in quantity or quality. It should be admitted that the influence of modern operas has weakened and that we should have a determination to adopt practical and vigorous measures to solve this question. This should be conscientiously taken into consideration.

5. Theatrical Workers Must Further Realize Their Responsibility of Being Builders of Spiritual Civilization and Cultivate Their Sense of Historical Mission for Developing New Drama and Musical Arts of Socialism and Scaling New Heights in Arts

We must have the responsibility of meeting the needs of building spiritual civilization because we ourselves are builders of socialist spiritual civilization. In this respect, many advanced workers, model party members, and pacesetters in our ranks of writers and artists, including dramatists and musical artists, have set an example for us. We must learn from them. However, some comrades in our literary and art circles turned a deaf ear to these remarks in recent years. In his "congratulatory speech" made at the fourth congress of writers and artists on behalf of the party Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping advocated that in publishing literary works and staging art performances we must have regard for their effect on society. However, these comrades sealed their ears to this call, and even said that the raising of this question itself had caused "bad effect." They argued for those who published bad literary works and put on bad art performances regardless of consequences. This shows that a small number of people are unwilling to be builders of spiritual civilization. They are onlookers in the building of spiritual civilization, a few of them have even become destroyers. We must take warning from such a situation.

Our sense of historical mission means that the people of our generation should strive to build China into a distinctively Chinese socialist country and to lead it toward the path of communism. That is a sacred historical mission of the Chinese people. We must carry it on even though there will be numerous twists and turns on our way of progress. Dramatists and musical artists must accomplish this historical task by means of drama and musical arts. They must create socialist new drama and musical arts with characteristics of the Chinese nation and scale new heights in art. We must have new artists like Guan Hanqing, Tang Xianzu, Mei Lanfang, and Cheng Yanqiu in the new period and fulfill the tasks which they failed to fulfill and which were impossible for them to fulfill. If we, the dramatists and musical artists of today, fail to fulfill these tasks of our age, we will be blamed by history and will be unworthy of the trust the people place in us.

The sense of social responsibility and the sense of historical mission are very important for us, and can enhance our consciousness in work, inspire our confidence, and help us see clearly our way of progress. Then, what is the substance of the two "senses"?

First, all of us must answer a question: What is the purpose of our work? Do we work mainly for money? No. Do we work for art for art's sake? No. And do we work for personal fame and gain? No. We work for the people and the building of socialist spiritual civilization. All of us must take this question into serious consideration, no matter where we work on the literary and art front, and no matter who we are, directors, actors or actresses, playwrights, or stage hands. And we should consider the question seriously when we stage Kunshan opera, Beijing opera, or other local operas. Under any circumstances, we should never waver on this point.

Second, with what do we serve the people? And what kind of nourishment should we provide for the minds of the people? We should not think we serve the people simply by putting on performances for them. The crux is what kind of performances we put on. We must pay attention to the content of these performances, which must be healthy and of value to the people and the socialist cause. In his "Government Work Report," Comrade Zhao Ziyang speaks of "four isms;" that is, "we must educate the people in patriotism, and collectivism and in socialist and communist ideology." If literary works do not have the "four isms," they cannot be regarded as socialist literature. This is the heart of the matter when we judge the nature of our literature and art. Patriotism means patriotism in its original sense, and it may also consist of socialism. There is no socialist or communist ideology in our traditional and historical drama, yet it contains noble sentiments, traditional moral excellence, democracy, and numerous other factors which can unleash people's patriotic enthusiasm. We need traditional and historical drama and should not discard it, because it can help us understand history, enrich our mental world, and furnish us with enjoyment of aesthetic feeling. It is also indispensable to the building of socialist spiritual civilization, and we need it even when we enter the stage of communism. However, we should not think these things in historical drama are the only things for our literature and art. As a whole, our literature and art should manifest socialist and communist ideology. This must be taken as the core of the matter. Only when our literary works with socialist and communist ideology play a leading role in the whole of our literature and art, will it be possible for us to call them socialist literature. Generally speaking, we must set similar demands on our drama and musical arts. Of course, it is very difficult for us to iron out the contradictions between traditional artistic forms and the content of new life and it is impossible for us to create a large number of drama and musical arts with the content of socialist and communist ideology in a short period of time. Therefore, we must not set demands which are too high and impose uniformity on drama and musical arts, but it is necessary and possible for us to make drama and musical arts present the content of socialist and communist ideology. We have had successful experiences in this respect. We must persist in making drama and musical arts present more content of socialist and communist ideology.

Third, in artistic forms, we must inherit artistic traditions with Chinese national color, but we must create and develop new ones. We must create our own theatrical artistic system and theoretical system of drama and musical arts. We must have our unique artistic forms with rich Chinese national color.

and characteristics of our age to express excellent and profound ideological content. If we fail to do this, we cannot say that we would have fulfilled our historical mission. Both the people and the times pin their hopes on us. If we fail to enrich our literature and art with more Chinese national color and if we fail to raise the level of our literature and art, then we will be unable to live up to the people's hopes. We should not serve the people and socialism solely by expressing determinations and aspirations. I myself often think that in our age, it is a great happiness for us to engage in literary and art creation, yet it is also a hard task. Socialist drama and musical arts are newly emerging things. The great artistic merit of our predecessors stands like a huge mountain before us. It is really not easy to inherit and surpass it. However, under the guidance of correct policies, we ought to have determination, confidence, and gumption while our party and country are in progressive development. We must believe that our hard work will certainly lead us to our goal. As builders of socialist spiritual civilization, we must have a sense of responsibility for society and a sense of historical mission for scaling new heights in arts.

There is now a phenomenon which merits our great attention. Some leading cadres, including some actors or actresses, reckon theatrical performances as money-spinner and milch cows. We must put a stop to such an evil trend. We must "refuse to act as money-spinners but strive to become flowers filled with the fragrance of socialist spiritual civilization." Our leading comrades must be particularly aware that they should not take theatrical troupes and famous actors or actresses as the geese that lay golden eggs, they should cultivate them to become flowers filled with the fragrance of spiritual civilization.

6. It Is Necessary To Enhance the Ideological and Artistic Level of Drama and Musical Arts and To Improve the Ideological and Artistic Quality of Those Who Engage in Drama and Musical Arts in an All-round Way

In his "Government Work Report," Comrade Zhao Ziyang points out that it is necessary to enhance the ideological and artistic quality of writers and artists, and of their works. However, in a certain period of time in the past, some of our comrades did not think so, or some of them agreed to the point, but they failed to act. They merely called for creating more literary works, but they did not consider much the quality of these works. Literary works are created by writers and artists, so good quality literary works can only be ensured by good quality writers and artists. Therefore, it is necessary to enhance the quality of literary works and of writers and artists in an all-round way, instead of in one aspect only. Of course, it is absolutely necessary to improve artistic form and writing technique. But, literary works which do not have good ideological content can hardly find an echo in the hearts of the broad masses of people. For example, the novelette "Wreaths at the Foot of a High Mountain" is very touching. It must be regarded as an important and marvellous achievement in literary and artistic creation in recent years. Judging from artistic points of view, it still has its deficiencies, but it has found a great echo in the hearts of the broad masses of people. According to the analysis of some experienced theorists, this novelette will still reverberate in the deep hearts of the people. Why does it

10

move the people so deeply? It is only because it presents good ideological content by reflecting high patriotic passion, the exposure of sharp contradictions of social life, and the expression of high aspirations and the heroic and noble spirit of the contemporary Chinese people. The stage play "Who Is the Strongest" is another example which evokes wide repercussions among the people because of its good ideological content. Lately, a motion picture titled "Blood Is Always Hot" has also been applauded by the people for the same reason. There are still a great number of pieces of drama and musical arts which have proved to be successful because of their good ideological content. Of course, drama and musical arts depend mainly on stagecraft and sound effect, but their vitality also derives from good content. Therefore, good literary works must consist of both highly artistic technique and good ideological content. Meanwhile, they must conform to Marxist aesthetics of dialectical materialism, and not formalism.

We often say that writers and artists must have rich experience in life, good ideological level, and good artistic technique. Not a single one of these conditions can be dispensed with. I think those who engage in drama and musical arts should also have these conditions. Some people ask: How can the actors and actresses of historical plays plunge into the thick of life? We should not have a narrow view in understanding this problem. Apart from knowledge of history, an actor or an actress must have noble spirit and be ideologically accomplished. The writing mirrors the writer. If an actor or an actress has poor knowledge and is not highly ideologically accomplished, if he or she does not understand what is beautiful and what is ugly, and if his or her behavior on the stage is entirely different from what he or she is in daily life, then he or she can hardly become a real artist. When Mei Lanfang and Cheng Yanqiu acted on the stage, their noble spirit and personality were also reflected in their performance. If Mei Lanfang had not been a patriot, a noble man, and a good comrade who ardently loved the CPC and became a member in his later years, he would not have been able to act so well in the Beijing opera "With Mu Guiying Taking Command."

7. It Is Necessary To Encourage Healthy Trends and To Dispel Evil Ones

Comrade Yaobang recently pointed out: While [word indistinct] the achievements, we must also pay attention to some obnoxious practices in physical cultural circles and in literary and artistic circles. In his "Government Work Report," Comrade Zhao Ziyang criticizes the tendency of some artistic works toward crass commercialism and liberalism regardless of social consequences. This criticism is in fact a kind of loving care shown to us by the party and people, and is by no means a kind of pressure imposed upon us. The statement that literary and artistic circles have once again been made the first target of attack is wrong. To dispel evil trends is to encourage healthy ones all the more. As a whole and in essence, healthy tendencies in literary and artistic circles are the main current. The main current in our ranks of dramatists and musical artists is also good. However, it is undeniable that there are unhealthy tendencies and obnoxious practices. In order to promote and foster healthy trends, we must dispel evil ones. Otherwise, we will be unable to distinguish clearly between right and wrong, and healthy trends will not be likely to be encouraged.

The appearance of some unhealthy trends in literary and artistic circles is due to the fact that some of our leaders have abandoned political and ideological work, which has caused individualism or extreme individualism to gain ground again among some of our comrades. There are various expressions to that effect, such as looking at everything in terms of money, grabbing personal fame and gain by hook or by crook, ignoring organizational discipline, practicing anarchism, factionalism, sectarianism, and some activities of feudal ideas, hankering after the bourgeois way of life, displaying no enthusiasm in political study and ideological remoulding, and refusing criticism and self-criticism.

In order to dispel such evil trends, I hope our comrades, party members and artists who engage in the work of drama and musical arts will make further efforts to publicize and implement the "Joint Pledge of Literary and Art Workers" which was made in 1982 at the plenary session of the fourth committee of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles. This is a good joint pledge. The problem is that we fail to make strenuous efforts to publicize and implement it. Some literary and artistic units even have no idea of this joint pledge and some fail to arrange study of it. This joint pledge is a concentrated expression of high consciousness made by our literary and art workers, which may serve as study material for self-education. We must seriously publicize this joint pledge and observe it.

8. It Is Necessary To Strengthen and Improve the Leadership of the Party and Government Over the Work of Drama and Musical Arts

The key to whether a new situation can be created or not in the work of drama and musical arts lies in the effort of strengthening and improving the leadership of the party and government.

1. The undertaking of drama and musical arts must be under the leadership of the party and government. Any attempt to negate and weaken the leadership is wrong and also does not accord with the law of development of socialist literature and art. Some of our comrades pit themselves against their leaders irrespective of right and wrong. They pose as "representatives of common people and consider all leaders as "officials" who counterpose to them. This is wrong. We must strengthen the leadership of the party and should on no account forsake it. At the same time, we must also be aware that there are many problems in our leadership, which must be solved as soon as possible. One of them is that efforts must be made to strengthen, reorganize, and consolidate leading groups in some relevant departments.

2. Strengthening and improving the leadership of the party must start with strengthening and improving the ideological construction of the party organizations and their members. The 12th CPC National Congress has decided on an overall rectification of party style and consolidation of party organizations. This rectification will also start soon in literary and artistic circles. Through the rectification, we must make unqualified party members become qualified ones. Those who fail to become qualified will no longer be entitled to be party members. In literary and artistic circles, there are model party members and the majority of party members are qualified, yet there are also

unqualified ones. Then, what about the situation in the circles of drama and musical arts? In the circles of drama and musical arts, there are some party members who think they can ignore qualifications for membership and party discipline only because they are famous actors or actresses, or they are renowned artists. Such people, I think, can be artists, but cannot be qualified for membership. Party member comrades in literary and artistic circles as well as in the circles of drama and musical arts, must first be communists worthy of the name, and then be artists.

3. The majority of leading cadres in literary and artistic departments must be regarded as good and competent. But, there are indeed a small number of comrades who ideologically lag behind the situation, indulge in subjectivism and bureaucratism, do things in an oversimplified and crude way, and take a laissez-faire attitude toward everything. For this reason, we must solve the problem of ideological construction and of enhancing the level of leadership. Here two problems must be solved. One is that laymen lead experts; the other is whether leaders love art or not.

A really good leader must know literature and art as well as drama and musical arts, but not solely the knowledge of a certain aspect. He must mainly acquire and master their basic laws and must be aware of the orientation of work and the party's policies. The statement that those who cannot act on the stage are laymen and are not qualified for leadership in drama and musical arts is a lopsided view and also improper. Of course, it is feasible to appoint a famous actor to a leading post. However, if he is not expert in exercising leadership at all and if he is only skilled in theatrical performance and does not know the universal law of art work, then he surely finds it very difficult to exercise leadership. A famous actor is expert in artistic performance, but holding a leading position may not be in his element, or probably he is a real layman in this respect. Therefore, we must view the problem of being "professional" and "unprofessional" in an all-round way.

A good leader in charge of drama and musical arts must go in for drama and musical arts, or even become "crazy" about them. Only by so doing will he be able to familiarize himself with his work, and know actors well, and be able to understand their demands and opinions. However, loving art does not mean showing favoritism to it. For example, if a secretary of a CPC committee at county level is keen on Qinqiang opera, he only knows how to promote Qinqiang opera. Then, if his successor is fond of "Meihu," he only knows how to promote "Meihu." This will not do, because our personal delights should first of all be subject to the party's policy on literature and art. Meanwhile, we must see whether our tastes are in line with Marxist aesthetics and the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Some of our leaders are very fond of drama and musical arts and take delight in them. In addition, they may also have high political consciousness and are competent in this work. But their personal taste may favor one side or even something backward. Then, their tastes hinder them in their work. Therefore, we must dialectically view the problem of whether a leader loves art or not.

In order to further strengthen and improve the leadership of the party and government over the work of drama and musical arts, it is necessary to work

out unified plans and measures and to make overall arrangements. We suggest that cultural and administrative departments, the Chinese Dramatists Association and other relevant units hold a meeting for the work of drama and musical arts at an appropriate time in order to sum up experiences and discuss how to strengthen and improve leadership over, and how to create a new situation in the work of drama and musical arts. We must make the meeting a success by putting forward problems and solving them with our own efforts. We must believe we are able to do so.

CSO: 4005/3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HE JINGZHI ON SOCIALIST LITERATURE, ART ISSUES

OW012347 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0752 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, 31 Aug (XINHUA)--He Jingzhi, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, recently delivered a speech at the work conference of the Chinese Writers' Association on several current issues in the field of literature and art. He emphatically pointed out: Those in the field of literature and art must further implement the guidelines laid down at the 12th National CPC Congress, and hold even higher the banner of socialist literature and art. It is under this banner that they should consolidate and carry forward their achievements, exert even greater efforts, and consolidate and develop the great unity among all literary and art workers.

In his speech, He Jingzhi, mentioned first the issue of unifying all ideas in the realm of literature and art. He said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, particularly since the 12th National CPC Congress, the views of all the people on major issues concerning literature and art work are basically identical. However, following developments in the field of literature and art, various new problems and situations have occurred. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze and study the problems and situations, sum up our experiences and exchange ideas, in order to achieve a new unity. Only by achieving unity ideologically, will it be possible for us to march in step.

On how to correctly deal with the current situation in the field of literature and art, He Jingzhi pointed out: We must uphold the view that one divides into two. I would say that, under the guidance of the correct line, the main trend is good and the achievements are great. At the same time, we must also pay attention to minor aspects, which should not be ignored. We must further correct "leftist" trends on the literary and art front. [as published] At the same time, we must also realize that the bourgeois liberalist trend still exists, as well as the trend to "do everything for the sake of money." We have not done enough to combat such unhealthy trends. Our literature and art must advance in the course of conducting criticism and self-criticism.

In his speech, He Jingzhi particularly pointed out that some people in the field of literature and art were following the erroneous trend of deviating from the party's leadership. He said: We advocate strengthening and improving the party's leadership over work in the field of literature and art. However,

some people claim that there should be some distance between the "civilian side" and the "official side." Some party members ignore party spirit, and they have no party concept at all. They call on the party to "improve" leadership over literary and art work to the point of "governing by doing nothing which goes against nature." A few party members even think that they are cleverer than the party. They have set views, while branding whatever they dislike as "leftist", "ossified" and "bureaucratic." Therefore, whether the party's leadership is needed and how to exercise correct party leadership over literary and art work are issues of principle.

He Jingzhi hoped that literary and art workers would carefully study the "Collected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in close connection with reality. He said: In the collected works, the series of major policy decisions made by the party Central Committee on ideological and cultural work have been clearly elucidated. All Communist Party members in the field of literature and art should take the lead in carefully studying the "Collected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

CSO: 4005/3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

WRITING SOCIETY ELECTS LEADERS--Beijing, 31 Aug (XINHUA)--The China Writing Society [Zhong Guo Xie Zuo Xue Hui 0022 0948 1400 0155 1331 2585] recently held its second congress and third annual academic meeting in Chengde. The congress elected the society's second board of directors and elected Zang Kejia [5258 0344 1367] chairman of the board. The society decided to invite Zhou Yang and Yu Guangyuan as its chief advisors and Ding Ling, Lin Mohan, Chen Huangmei, Zhang Guangnian, Liu Baiyu, Liu Daoyu, and 20 others as its advisors. Representatives from more than a hundred institutions of higher learning in the country attended and exchanged experiences in teaching as well as their academic achievements. The joint congress-meeting was addressed by Yu Guangyuna. [Text] [OW311343 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0802 GMT 31 Aug 83]

RETIRED PERSONS MAGAZINE INAUGURATED--Shenyang, 8 Sep (XINHUA)--The inaugural issue of LAOTONGZHI ZHI YOU [FRIEND OF VETERAN COMRADES], a magazine of a general nature for veteran cadres who have retired or have been reassigned to second-line jobs, was published in Liaoning on 8 September. Comrade Wang Zhen wrote a few words in its forward: "Retired but not inactive; continue to do good things for the people" Comrade Lu Dingyi designed its logo. LAOTONGZHI ZHI YOU is run by the THE COMMUNISTS magazine of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee. The contents of the inaugural issue are very rich and colorful under numerous creative columns, all reflecting the wishes and demands of retired veteran cadres, veteran cadres on second-line positions and veteran comrades on all fronts. [Text] [OW111583 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1614 GMT 8 Sep 83]

CSO: 4005/3

EAST REGION

JIANGXI MEETING CALLS FOR CITY ELECTIONS

OW190448 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial Election Affairs Committee met in Nanchang on 16 September. Ma Jikong, chairman of the election affairs committee, presided over and spoke at the meeting. Xie Xianghuang, vice chairman of the election affairs committee, spoke at the meeting on several points that required further study regarding the province's election work. (Huang Xiandu), vice chairman of the election affairs committee and committee members (Xu Wenlou), Liang Jianguo, (Zhang Huichun), (Han Feng) and (Lei Jinshan) attended the meeting.

In view of the fact that the provincial plan for restructuring prefectural and city organs has been approved by the State Council, and that some important changes have been made in city administrative divisions that are directly subordinate to the provincial government, the meeting, for purpose of further improving government operations, urged the cities of Jiujiang, Xinyu and Yingtan which are directly under the provincial government to convene city people's congresses as soon as possible and to elect members of the standing committee of city people's congresses, leaders of city people's governments, presidents of city intermediate people's courts and chief procurators of city people's procuratorates.

The cities of Nanchang, Jingdezhen and Pingxiang which are also directly under the provincial government must also promptly prepare to convene their people's congresses and complete the election of standing committee members of the city people's congresses and leaders of city people's governments on later than the end of this year.

CSO: 4005/1

EAST REGION

SHANDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING ENDS 14 SEPTEMBER

SK150428 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The third standing committee meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress concluded at the Nanjiao Guest House on the morning of 14 September. During the meeting, committee members discussed the reports by Deputy Governor Liu Peng on checking the evil tendencies of unauthorized price hikes and extraction of unwarranted extra fees, and by (Yao Jiahui), deputy director of the provincial financial department, on concentrating funds on guaranteeing the construction of key projects.

The plenary meeting of 14 September adopted a resolution on the election time for deputies to the county and township people's congresses and a report on the appointment and removal of personnel.

Chen Lei, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting held on the morning of 14 September. Qin Hezhen, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, and Xu Leijian, Gao Fengwu, Xu Jianchun, Lin Ping, Yang Jieren, Zhou Zhijun, Wang Baomin, Liu Gan, and Zhang Fugui, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee, attended the meeting.

Liu Peng, deputy governor, Liang Deshan, president of the provincial higher people's court, and Li Huimin, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, as well as responsible comrades of relevant departments attended the meeting as observers.

The resolution adopted at the above meeting reads: In view of the fact that the prefectural, city, and county organizational reform and the experimental work on separating government administration from commune management are proceeding throughout the province, it is decided that the election of deputies to the next county and township people's congresses may be delayed and completed prior to the end of 1984 if it cannot be completed prior to the end of 1983.

CSO: 4005/1

EAST REGION

JINAN CITY HOLDS FOURTH PARTY CONGRESS

SK231305 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpt] The fourth Jinan city party congress was held from 24 August to 1 September.

During the session, deputies listened to a report by He Zhonggui to relay the guidelines of the fourth provincial party congress; heard and adopted a report by Wei Jianyi delivered on behalf of the Third Jinan City CPC Committee; and examined and approved a work report submitted by the city discipline inspection commission. The congress elected new leading bodies for the city CPC committee and the city discipline inspection commission. The newly elected city CPC committee is composed of 41 members and eight alternate members. Wei Jianyi is secretary of the Jinan City CPC Committee and Zhai Yongbo, He Zonggui, Liu Yaohua and Meng Yun are deputy secretaries. The newly elected city discipline inspection commission is composed of 27 members. Zhai Yongbo will concurrently assume the post as a secretary of the city discipline inspection commission with Fang Li, Li Rongzhi and Jiang Yizhi being deputy secretaries.

The congress pointed out: The 5 years between this congress and the next will be a crucial period for creating a new situation in all spheres of socialist modernization. We must follow the orientation charted by the 12th National Party Congress and the Jinan City's urgent overall plan which had been approved by the State Council, actively promote the construction of socialist material civilization, reform the economic system with an emphasis on raising economic results, and promote an overall development of economic construction: strengthen the construction of socialist spiritual civilization, develop education, scientific and cultural undertakings, perfect socialist democracy and the legal system, and resolutely deal blows to all kinds of serious criminal activities; attend to organizational reform, gradually make the ranks of cadres revolutionary, younger in average age, knowledgeable professionally competent; strengthen the building of the party, attend to education for party members, consolidate the party's workstyle and organizations, improve the party's combat strength, strive to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the city's social habits and the party's workstyle, and make due contributions to improving the state's financial and economic situations.

CSO: 4005/1

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG CIRCULAR URGES STUDY OF THE DENG'S WORKS

OW130801 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] The general office of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, in a circular issued today, urges all leading cadres, at and above county level in the province, to earnestly and intensively study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

The circular states: Since the publication of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," the vast number of cadres in our province, filled with immense political zeal, have seriously studied all, or part, of the contents of this book, thus effectively raising their political and ideological level and promoting the current work in various fields. Nonetheless, the study effort is only a preliminary, and uneven progress has been in some places made. We must further strengthen leadership over the study, in accordance with the central authorities' demands. It is imperative, first of all, to organize leading cadres, at and above county level, to seriously study these works, leading to the development of an intensive study campaign throughout the province.

As requested in the circular, short-term study classes should be held in all localities as a measure in organizing cadres at and above county level to study the aforesaid selected works. Prefectural and city CPC committees should plan comprehensively for work and study, and hold study classes at appropriate times in September or October for members and standing committee members of prefectural and city CPC committees, principal responsible comrades of various departments, committees and offices, principle responsible comrades from various counties and cities, as well as other cadres at the equivalent level. Party and cadre schools run by prefectural and city CPC committees should also hold short-term study classes to train prefectural and city CPC committees' administrative cadres, group by group in rotation.

The circular sets specific demands regarding study plans to be worked out by all county and city party committees, the provincial CPC committee's party school, provincial-level departments, factories and mines directly under the provincial administration and institutions of higher education. It stresses that it is necessary to keep to the principle of integrating theory with practice in studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." After a general reading of the works, we should reread them intensively and repeatedly, in connection with out thinking and practical work, to acquire a deeper understanding, do away

erroneous ideas and sum up experiences in the study. In particular, at this time we should conscientiously study and discuss the works in conjunction with the questions of concentrating our financial and material resources on key construction projects, doing a good job of organizational restructuring and economic system reform, rectifying party style, dealing blows at economic and other crimes, and overcoming lax and incompetent leadership on the ideological front. Each time we study the above-mentioned works, we should link the study with reality by putting emphasis on solving one or two striking questions.

CSO: 4005/1

EAST REGION

FUJIAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

OW131217 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] The Third Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Fujian Provincial People's Congress opened in Fuzhou today. The meeting's main tasks are conveying the guidelines of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee, discussing and implementing the resolution of the NPC Standing Committee to mete out severe punishment to criminals who seriously disrupt public security, and adopting a resolution corresponding to that of the NPC Standing Committee.

Hu Hong and Cai Li, respectively chairman and vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, presided over today's meeting. Hou Linzhou, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, conveyed the guidelines of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC. In the afternoon, committee members heard a report by Bian Qi, director of the provincial public security department, on the situation of public security in Fujian and on efforts to combat criminal activities.

Bian Qi said, generally speaking, although some progress has been made in Fujian's public security work after several years of unremitting effort, no turn-around has been achievement in the overall situation, and criminal activities are still rampant in many localities. Currently, the most serious crimes, which the masses bitterly hate, are committed by hoodlum gangs.

In accordance with the guidelines of the directive of the party Central Committee, and complying with the NPC Standing Committee's resolution to mete out severe punishment to criminals who seriously threaten public security, our province recently detained, arrested and tried several criminals, destroyed a number of breeding grounds of crime and cracked many major criminal cases. Several serious criminals and hoodlums, which have practiced all sorts of evil, and who are bitterly hated by the masses, have been dealt heavy blows. The people have warmly and actively supported the campaign to combat serious crime. Succumbing to fear and suppression, criminal and gangster organizations are beginning to disintegrate and collapse. Public security in both the cities and the countryside is beginning to improve.

Bian Qi said, in the struggle to combat crime, the public security, political and judicial departments must seriously perform their specific duties and correctly use their legal weapons in dealing with criminals and combating crime, thereby ensuring the smooth progress of the socialist modernization program.

Guo Ruiren, Kang Beisheng, Wang Zhi, Liu Yongye and Cai Liangcheng, vice chairmen of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, attended today's meeting. Members of the Fifth Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC committee, currently attending the committee's third session in Fuzhou, were also present, as were responsible persons of provincial departments concerned, the people's congresses of Fuzhou and Xiamen cities and liaison offices of the provincial people's congress in various localities.

CSO: 4005/1

EAST REGION

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN SPEAKS ON STUDY OF DENG'S WORKS

HK160423 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 83 p 5

[Speech by Xiang Nan [7309 0589]: "Bravely Seek Truth from Facts--Delivered at Forum on Study of 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

[Text] A basic idea that runs through the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is that of seeking truth from facts, and starting from and actual conditions everything.

The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" has concentrated the collective wisdom of the party in the period between 1975 and 1982, and gives expression to the tremendous power of emancipating the mind, seeking truth from facts and breaking away from all sorts of dogmas and conventions, reflecting the particularly conspicuous policy making role of Comrade Deng Xiaoping in guiding and pushing ahead the whole party in bringing order out of chaos, and in realizing the historic change, while all the strategic decisions without exception were based on the ideological line of seeking truth from facts.

It was no easy matter to achieve seeking truth from facts, especially so at a time when dogmatism spread unchecked, and personality cult was the fashion of the day. With revolutionary courage and resourcefulness and the truth-seeking spirit, Comrade Deng Xiaoping made a breakthrough in various forbidden areas, reestablished the ideological line of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, and inherited and developed Mao Zedong Thought. In studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," it is necessary to primarily this spirit from him.

In the year 1975 when the "gang of four" were riding roughshod, witnessing the confusion in various fields, despite various commandments on "grasping class struggle as the key link," Comrade Deng Xiaoping carried on a tit-for-tat struggle against the "gang of four" with a clear-cut stand, proposing in a truth-seeking manner that the army should be [word indistinct] magical work ~~should~~ should all be rectified, and that rectification should be carried out in every aspect. Practice has proved that the strategic decision of Comrade Deng Xiaoping is correct and represented the voice and demand of the broad masses at that time. Though this strategic decision suffered interference, the results achieved were remarkable.

After the fall of the "gang of four," in order to enable the nation to stand up again from its exhausted state, Comrade Deng Xiaoping primarily focussed on emancipating the mind, seeking truth from facts and looking ahead in unity and unanimity. He was the first to point out: "The 'two whatevers' do not conform with Marxism." He said, if the view of the "two whatevers" could be established, it would mean to insist on carrying on the errors which Comrade Mao Zedong committed in his late years intact. It is necessary for us to break the spiritual shackles created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," insisting on the fact that leaders are human beings and not gods, and persist in interpreting Mao Zedong Thought wholly and precisely. Under the guidance and support of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, a debate was launched in May 1978 on practice as the sole criterion for truth; and a point of penetration was found for bringing order out of chaos in ideological line, and laying the foundation for the reestablishment of the Marxist ideological, political and organizational lines of the party.

While the party was resolutely eliminating the "leftist" poisonous influences of the "gang of four," and stressing that democracy is the important condition for emancipating in mind, there appeared in ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization in society. In view of such circumstances, Comrade Deng Xiaoping promptly proposed that it is imperative to persist in the four basic principles, reminding us that it is necessary to criticize a small number of people in society who attempt to shake off partly leadership and the socialist system.

Concerning the errors committed by Comrade Mao Zedong in his late years, Comrade Deng Xiaoping holds that it is necessary to criticize them in a clear-cut manner; nonetheless, it is to be done appropriately in a truth-seeking way. He dispelled the interference of dogmatism in affirming everything without making an analysis, while severely refuting the nihilist attitude of wholly negating history. He affirmed the merits of Comrade Mao Zedong, which were primary, and regarded his errors as secondary, stressing that the banner of Mao Zedong Thought is not to be given up. He also pointed out that it would not be right for any single person to bear the responsibility when errors are committed by the CPC Central Committee, while other members are regarded as correct. Adopting a historical materialistic view, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has made a truth-seeking appraisal of a proletarian revolutionary leader, making a perfect handling of such an important and sensitive issue, which has been a rare example in the history of the international communist movement.

Facing the influences of the "leftist" errors of the past, and the new errors committed in the 2 years after the smashing of the "gang of four" in the economic field, Comrade Deng Xiaoping resolutely proposed that it was imperative to shift the focus of the party's work to economic construction. And he indicated, "It is also necessary to adopt a road to modernization with Chinese characteristics in carrying on construction today."

This view and method of seeking truth from facts and combining theory with practice of Comrade Deng Xiaoping quickly overcame the very serious ideological confusion at that time, and brought about stability and unity in the whole nation, opening up a new situation in socialist construction.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping is courageous in seeking truth from facts, and is not easily swayed; nonetheless, he has been more than once treated unfairly inside the party. However, people who persist in seeking truth from facts and in thorough going materialism are dauntless and not to be defeated. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's courage in seeking truth from facts is due to his strong sense of responsibility to the revolutionary cause, his profound understanding of the objective laws for socialist construction of our country, and his close contact with the broad masses.

During the period prior to the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the democratic centralism system had not been put into real practice. Centralism was stressed in isolation from democracy, and there was little democracy to speak of. There appeared inside the party the bad atmosphere of "one person laying down the law," "doing things by fits and starts," "demanding unanimity in everything," and "leaning to one side." A considerable section of people were wrongly handled as targets of attack. As a result, some people dare not speak up even today, in particular, they dare not tell the truth. Whenever they say or do something, they will first find out what the "backing" is, and see what wind is blowing from above. Some people have for a long time regarded a phrase or two of leading persons as absolute truth, and the sole criterion to judge what is wrong or right. This is ridiculous. For some comrades, if something has not been said by predecessors, written on documents, or instructed by the leading members, they dare not utter one word about it, not make a step forward, let alone daring to take up responsibility independently. If such a state of mentality is not changed, how are we to cultivate and train talents? How can we create a new situation? And how can we realize the four modernizations?

Back in 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping acutely pointed out: "If a party, a state, or a nation should base everything on books, and forms an ossified way of thinking, and superstition runs rampant, then they would stop advancing, their vitality would end, and the party and the state would perish."

It is imperative for us to determine our work principle according to the actual conditions. We should not wait for decisions and instructions from above in everything, or copy and pass them on word for word, requiring unanimity in everything. Acting this way seems to be quite "safe," and one would not be likely to commit mistakes. Actually, such a practice itself is an error. This is in violation to the principle of seeking truth from facts, dialectical materialism, and historical materialism. Such a practice does not solve any practical problems at all; still less does it show any flexibility or initiative.

We must learn to determine our own concrete principle under the guidance of the general principle of the CPC Central Committee. Fujian has much in common with other provinces and municipalities, and there are many differences, too. We should only start from the actual conditions of Fujian, and determine Fujian's strategy in economic development. For example, Fujian has a very long coast line, and many harbors and bays; it should develop marine transportation in its communications as the key. Fujian is short of petroleum and coal resources, nonetheless, it is rich in hydroelectric resources, so its development

of energy resources should take hydroelectricity as the key. Fujian is weak in its industrial basis while lacking the funds for building heavy industry; therefore, it should place its main efforts on the technical transformation and progress of its existing enterprises, and raise their economic results in every possible way, attach great attention to profits, and develop socialized and commercialized production.

Whenever Fujian is mentioned, some people will say that Fujian has a large population but a scarcity of land; and it sounds that the "scarcity of land" is the basic cause that leads to the backwardness of the province. Fujian is one-fifth larger in area than Jiangsu, but its population is only half that of Jiangsu. If the above-mentioned viewpoint is established, Fujian should be more prosperous than Jiangsu. Some economically developed countries have a great density of population, while per-capita land is very small. The per-capita land in Japan is less than 5 mu, and 4.5 mu in Belgium and Holland. All of them have smaller per-capita land than Fujian. However, their economies are much more developed than Fujian's. Matters in the world are complicated, and cannot be solved with a unified mold. As Fujian has an area of 180 million mu of land, with per-capita land of 7 mu, why should we confine ourselves to making efforts on 70 percent of cultivable land? Why should we not find a way out to the sea? The potentialities of Fujian's mountains and sea are very great. If Fujian wants to stand up, it is necessary for us to do a good reading of the "Mountains and Sea Scripture." Fujian must base its efforts on its own characteristics, persist in the principle of seeking truth from facts, and find its own way of becoming prosperous.

In order to realize the strategic aim put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress, it is necessary for Fujian to continue to emancipate the mind, seek truth from facts, be bold in work, and thoroughly break the long-standing ideological bondage of the sealed-up, stagnant, small-scale peasant economy. On one hand, Fujian should bring into full play the advantages of its mountains, sea and population, and integrate its tremendous natural resources and manpower resources with modern science and technology and modern management and administration in the formation of a realistic powerful productive force. On the other, it is necessary for Fujian to turn to the world, make full use of its convenience in marine transportation, and the advantage of a large number of Hong Kong, and Taiwan compatriots and Overseas Chinese, make use of the stagnant economic situation of the capitalist world, and boldly and promptly import foreign capital, technology, management and talents. It is our basic state policy to expand the exchange of economy and technology with foreign countries on the basis of persisting in self-reliance.

It is imperative for us to put forward and solve problems in this truth-seeking manner.

While it is necessary for a province to seek truth from facts, it is also necessary for a city, a county, a factory, or an agricultural area to seek truth from facts. No place should plan their work in accordance with a single mold or a unanimous requirement. The practice of subjectivism and dogmatism is bound to lead to errors.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Seeking truth from facts is the basis of the proletarian world outlook, and the ideological basis of Marxism. All the victories we have achieved in making revolution in the past were due to seeking truth from facts. Today, when we want to realize the four modernizations, likewise, we will depend on seeking truth from facts." It is necessary for us to be brave in emancipating the mind, taking up responsibility independently, and carrying out reform, and to be good at summing up experiences. In short, we should be brave in seeking truth from facts.

The significance of studying well the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is far-reaching and has many aspects. We must unify the ideology of the whole party on the basis of the ideology expressed in the "Selected Works," and focus our study on learning from Comrade Deng Xiaoping his resolute persistence in, and defense of dialectical materialism and historical materialism--the theory of cognition and methodology of Marxism-Leninism--and learning from him his spirit of daring to seek truth from facts and handling affairs in accordance with the actual conditions.

CSO: 4005/1

SOUTHWEST REGION

AN PINGSHENG ON NATIONAL UNITY, DENG'S WORKS

HK030310 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] This morning, the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee invited to a forum some representatives to the provincial meeting to commend advanced units and individuals in national unity, some representatives to the forum held by the provincial CPC committee on nationality work in mountain areas, and some representatives to the provincial prize-giving meeting of advanced scientific and technological workers in the areas inhabited by minority nationalities.

An Pingsheng, Pu Chaozhu, Liu Shusheng, Zhu Zhihui, Liang Lin, and Yu Huoli, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government, were present at the forum. Also present at the forum was (Zhong Qun), representative from the State Nationalities Affairs Commission. Comrades present at the forum spoke feely of the excellent situation in national unity and unity between the army and people, culture, and economy in border areas inhabited by minority nationalities, which has existed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and put forward good suggestions on implementing the party's policy toward minority nationalities.

Comrade An Pingsheng, first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, praised the representatives. He emphatically pointed out that: In Yunnan, the problem of national unity and the problem of unity between the people and the army are two very important problems. The Han nationality and the minority nationalities, as well as the people's army and the people of various nationalities, cannot be separated. It is necessary to carry out among the cadres and the people an education on the Marxist view on nationalities and the Marxist policy toward nationalities. It is especially necessary to teach the cadres of Han nationality to respect the minority nationalities and adhere to equality between nationalities. It is also necessary to teach the cadres and people of minority nationalities to respect, cherish, and learn from the PLA. At present, all of us can see that the general situation in national unity and unity between the army and the people is quite good. However, we should also see that class struggle still exists within certain limits and that there are still a small number of counterrevolutionaries who are hostile to our socialist cause and a small number of criminal offenders who try to sabotage nationality relations and unity between the army and the people. We must maintain necessary vigilance over this.

Comrade An Pingsheng pointed out: At present, we must earnestly study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." This is a matter of importance. As we all know, our political and economic situation since the third plenary session is very good, because the party central leadership's line, principles, and policies are correct. The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" inherits and develops Mao Zedong Thought. By studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," we can have a better understanding of the party central leadership's line and policies, and can realize the importance of adhering to the four basic principles. The four basic principles represent the foundation for building our country, and constitute the ideological foundation for forging unity among all nationalities in our country. These important issues have all been clearly expounded by the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." All comrades who can read and who are concerned about state affairs should earnestly study and vigorously publicize this book so that we can advance our theoretical level.

An Pingsheng said: Our party always respects the habits and customs of all nationalities, but we should also make a concrete analysis of habits and customs. We have a criterion, that is, whether these habits and customs are in the interest of nationality unity and whether they are favorable to the mental and physical health of a nationality. If they are favorable, we will maintain them; otherwise, we will reform them. As for some habits which need to be reformed but which do not constitute a violation of the constitution and other laws, we should patiently persuade the people themselves to reform these old habits of their own accord. As for other habits which constitute a violation of the law, we must resolutely reform them so as to protect the interests of most people.

In conclusion, An Pingsheng said: We must develop the national economy, develop industrial and agricultural production, give play to the role of science and technology, and strengthen education work in order to build our country into a modern socialist power by the end of this century. This year, we have suffered from natural disasters and failed to reap good harvests of spring crops. Comrades, when you return to your work places, you should try in all possible ways to promote production and properly arrange the livelihood of the masses. The localities where good harvests were reaped should make greater contributions to the state.

CSO: 4005/2

SOUTHWEST REGION

LHASA MONASTERY VISIT, DISCUSSION OF DALAI LAMA

HK081348 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0052 GMT 8 Sep 83

["Interview with Luosang Pingcuo of Lhasa Dazhao Monastery"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Lhasa, 8 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) (by correspondent Shi Siwei [4258 0934 4850])--The Dazhao monastery in Lhasa was built on the site of a lake during the reign of Songzan Gambo of the Tubo Dynasty in the middle of the seventh century. It has a history of more than 1,300 years. It is said that the site of the monastery was personally chosen by Princess Wen Cheng of the Tang Dynasty. It is now a key protection unit of historical relics. I followed the Tibetans, who had arrived from various parts of the region to pay homage to the statue of Buddha, into the monastery and received a warm reception from Luosang Pingcuo, director of the Dazhao monastery's democratic management committee.

The 65-year-old Luosang Pingcuo is now a member of the Lhasa City CPPCC. He was formerly a lama at the 'Bras-spungs (Drepung) monastery, one of the three big monasteries in Lhasa, and was admitted there as a (la ran ba ge xi) [2139 3544 1572 2706 6007], whose clerical degree is analogous to a professor's. During the decade of internal turmoil, like all lamas, he was sent to a farm to take part in labor. He did not return to the Dazhao monastery to take up this post until 5 years ago.

The Dazhao monastery is a relatively old Buddhist temple in Xizang. During the cultural revolution, the statues of Buddhas and the mural paintings in the monastery were seriously damaged. Only the statue of the Buddha Sakyamuni in the Juekang Hall, which Princess Wen Cheng had brought from Chang'an and which had been sealed up for safekeeping with woodboards, survived the great calamity. After the smashing of the gang of four, in an effort to protect historical relics and to satisfy the needs of the people in carrying out normal religious activities, the people's government especially allocated 1.2 million yuan in one lump sum for the repairs of the monastery and then allocated more than 100,000 yuan annually for its maintenance. The towering monastery has prospered again. The entire monastery has more than 180 halls for worshipping the buddha, storerooms, and sleeping rooms for lamas. The great hall of the main temple and 16 major halls for worshipping Buddha have been open to the

public. The Dazhao monastery had more than 20 lamas when it was repaired and it has newly recruited more than 20 young lamas, making a total of more than 50 lamas. The democratic management committee is responsible for the administrative and religious activities of the whole monastery. The director of the committee is elected by all lamas by democratic means.

Luosang Pingcuo showed me around the monastery. It is [word indistinct] story building with a golden roof. The great hall of the main temple and scores of other halls are on the first floor, including the hall of the medicinal king, which has a history of 300 years, the hall of Avalokitesvara with 1,000 hands, 1,000 eyes, and 11 faces, the bathing hall, in which, according to legend, Songzan Gambo, Princess Wen Cheng, and Princess Ni Po Luo [1441 1237 5012] washed their faces and took baths, the Juekang Hall, and the hall of prayer with the statue of Songzan Gambo, who built the Dazhao monastery placed in the middle. The hall of Songzan Gambo and the founder of the lotus flower sect is on the second floor and the hall of the lucky goodness is in the third one. The fourth floor is just under the golden roof. The hall of the sun and the moon in the northern part used to be the dwelling place of the Dalai Lama when he came to Lhasa to issue his edicts, consisting of the palace in which the Dalai Lama issued his edicts and his sleeping room. Luosang Pingcuo said that although the Dalai Lama has left the motherland for 24 years, the furnishings in the palace and the sleeping room remain as usual and that there are persons specially assigned to the work of burning joss sticks and refueling the lamps. The adherents welcome the Dalai Lama home at an early date.

A Taiwan compatriot residing in the United States, who travelled with me asked: "I saw some Tibetan compatriots wearing the Dalai Lama badges. Does this imply the respect people have for the Dalai Lama?" Luosang Pingcuo said to us: "These badges are made in India and are distributed here by people who return to Xizang to see relatives and friends. Some badges have a picture of the Dalai Lama standing on the globe and some Dalai Lama badges take the snow mountains as the background. This has by far exceeded the scope of religion. The adherents who love the country and religion do not wear this kind of badge." The Taiwan compatriot again asked: "The Taiwan authorities also welcome the Dalai Lama to Taiwan for a visit as a religious leader only and not as a political leader. What attitude do you assume toward his matter?" Luosang Pingcuo said: "Taiwan is China's territory. The Dalai Lama can go to Taiwan for religious activities. But it is necessary to safeguard the reunification of the motherland."

I saw a continuous stream of people coming to the Dazhao monastery to pay homage. Bringing butter with them, the pious adherents put the butter in the lighted lamps in the halls. Luosang Pingcuo said that this signifies that the adherents also light up a lamp for every Buddha at their home. The Dazhao monastery is open to the public 6 days a week. There is an average of more than 1,000 adherents every day who come to the monastery to pay homage. During the slack season in agriculture and animal husbandry in winter, there is even a greater number of people coming from other places to pay homage. The masses are also willing to give alms. The Dazhao monastery has an annual income of about 220,000 yuan from alms. All this money is used for the maintenance of the monastery and the subsistence of the lamas. In addition to

the recitation of scriptures, the lamas also accept requests of the adherents to engage in normal religious activities. The alms they receive belong to them and this income amounts to an average of more than 300 yuan annually for each person. Unlike other monasteries, the Dazhao monastery does not have any land. Therefore, the lamas do not as a rule engage in agriculture or animal husbandry. It is up to them whether or not to resume a secular life. If they return to a secular life, they can get married and support themselves by engaging in agricultural production or animal husbandry. The various monasteries have now recruited a number of new lamas who have joined of their own free will and who have the approval of their parents. In an effort to raise the level of the lamas in Buddhism, Xizang is making preparations for the formation of a Buddhist institute and will restore apologies for various clerical degrees.

CSO: 4005/2

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG PLA CONCLUDES PARTY SECRETARY MEETING

HK120312 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Excerpts] A Xizang Military District meeting of secretaries of party committees of three levels concluded in Lhasa on 9 September after 4 days in session. The meeting was attended by 130 principal leading comrades of party committees at and above regimental level. Leading cadres at and above section level in the military district organs attended as observers.

Taking the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as its fundamental guiding ideology, the meeting focused on studying the question of how to strengthen the building of the leadership groups at and above regimental level, and made arrangements for work in the next 4 months. On behalf of the military district CPC committee, Committee Secretary (Wang Xinquan) delivered a report on seriously studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," strengthening the building of the new leadership groups, and achieving high standards in fulfilling all the tasks for 1983.

As a result of this meeting, the participants enhanced understanding of the importance of studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and their spontaneity to study this book; they got a clear idea of the relations between studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, between studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and studying and implementing the party's line, principles, and policies, and between studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and stepping up the building of the leadership groups. They pledged to work assiduously to study this book and apply its spirit to guide ideology and work in the PLA units, and focus the vision of the leaders at all levels on grasping grassroots building.

At the closing session on 9 September, Xizang Military District Commander (Zhang Guirong) delivered a summation on behalf of the military district CPC committee standing committee. He laid stress on doing a good job in building the leadership groups themselves. He demanded that the comrades at the meeting work hard in study, uphold the party's democratic centralism, strengthen party committee collective leadership, and revive and put on a sound basis the system of division of work among leaders under the collective leadership of the CPC committees. It is necessary to strengthen party spirit and promote

unity of the party committee members. It is necessary to keep close ties with the masses and be leaders in correcting party work style. It is necessary to firmly establish the idea of long-term construction of Xizang and be leaders in regarding the border as home.

In his speech, Comrade (Zhang Guirong) stressed that it is essential to get a thoroughly good grasp of studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and of study of culture and science by the cadres. It is necessary to organize cultural study courses of all types and work hard to train talented people employable by both the army and the localities. It is necessary to launch a drive for army and people to jointly build spiritual civilization, promote party building, and step up military training, border defense construction, and logistics work.

Comrade (Zhang Guirong) said in conclusion: The party committees at all levels must shift their attention and work focus to grasping grassroots work, tackle the weak links, resolutely correct problems of mental trends, strengthen organizational leadership, and do all work in a thoroughly sound way, to make contributions to building the army into a revolutionized, modernized, and regularized force.

Xizang Military District First Political Commissar Yin Fatang spoke at the meeting. He said: A new atmosphere has appeared following the readjustment of the divisional and regimental leadership groups. We have made a new start, and there are new improvements in ideology, work, and work style. He demanded that the leaders at all levels conduct education for the cadres and fighters in loving the motherland and Xizang, and establish the idea of long-term construction of Xizang and regarding the border as home. It is necessary to continue to eliminate leftist influence and maintain political unity with the Central Committee. It is necessary to strengthen unity, including unity of the leadership groups themselves, between upper and lower levels, between officers and men, and between army and people.

CSO: 4005/2

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN: AN PINGSHENG ADDRESSES YOUTH, WOMEN DELEGATES

HK300257 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Summary] Yesterday evening leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee An Pingsheng, Gao Zhiguo, Zhao Tingguang, Liu Shusheng, Yu Huoli, (Yan Yiquan), and (Liang Jia) met the province's delegates who have returned from the session of the 6th National Youth Federation Congress and the 12th National Student Federation Congress. Also present were the province's delegates to the forthcoming fifth national women's congress.

Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary An Pingsheng began by extending regards to those present. He said: "You young people are like the sun at 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning; the country's hopes are in you. The provincial CPC committee hopes you will do two things, or start by doing two things. These are: 1) Assiduously study the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping.' At present the whole party, the whole army, and the people of the whole country, all those able to read and who care for the major affairs of state, are studying this. Young people should stand in the forefront in this study. At present everyone knows from personal experience the fact that the economic and political situation since the Third Plenary Session has been very good. However, how was this profound change achieved? By studying the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping,' we can know how the Central Committee has correctly formulated the line, principles and policies, and how it has upheld and developed Mao Zedong Thought in the new historical conditions. Launching this study has a very great bearing and significance on the future of socialist modernization. 2) The provincial CPC committee propaganda department and the provincial education department have issued a circular on conducting education in the national flag, anthem and emblem for secondary and primary students, beginning with the new school year in autumn. Flag-raising ceremonies will be heard. Starting with the time primary students first go to school, by applying these specific measures, we will conduct education in patriotism for youth and juveniles."

An Pingsheng stressed: "A communist is bound to be a patriot as well. Young people should strive to turn themselves into patriotic and communist fighters. This is the hope and demand of the provincial CPC committee on you comrades."

CSO: 4005/2

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING HELD

HK071114 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] The third meeting of the standing committee of the sixth provincial people's congress was held in Kunming this morning.

The principal topics for discussion of this meeting are: 1) To hear and to discuss the report made by the provincial public security bureau on the strong actions taken against those criminal offenders who seriously jeopardize social security; 2) to hear and to discuss the report made by the provincial planning commission on the implementation of the province's national economic plan in the first half of the year; 3) to hear and to discuss the report made by the provincial people's government on further bringing the initiative of scientific and technical personnel into play to serve the socialist modernization; and 4) to approve appointments and removals.

Liu Minghui, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, presided over the meeting this morning. The meeting first adopted the agenda. Then, on behalf of the provincial people's government, Meng Qi, director of the provincial public security bureau, gave the report on resolutely implementing the principle of taking severe and prompt actions in accordance with the law and dealing strong blows at serious criminal offenders.

Vice chairmen of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress Qi Shan, Zhang Tianfang, Wang Shaoyan, Li Hecai, Ma Wendong, Wang Shichao, and Wang Lianfang attended the meeting. Present at the meeting as observers were He Zhiqiang, vice governor; Yang Ming, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; (Sun Zhineng), president of the provincial people's high court; and (Guan Huamin), chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate. Also present at the meeting as observers were members of the nationality affairs committee, legal system committee, financial and economic committee, educational and scientific work committee, and cultural and public health committee of the provincial people's congress; the responsible people of the departments concerned at the provincial level; the responsible people of the people's congress standing committees of Kunming city, and Dali, Wenshan, Chuxiong, Honghe, Dehong, Xishuanbanna, and Diqing Autonomous prefectures; the responsible people of the people's congress working groups of Yusi, Qujing,

Zhaotong, Lijiang, and Lincang prefectures; and the responsible people of the people's congress standing committee of Kaiyuan, Wanding, Menghai, Jianchuan, and Lufeng counties, and other cities and towns.

The participants held group discussions in the afternoon.

CSO: 4005/2

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

HK110721 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Summary] The third meeting of the Sixth Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in Kunming on 10 September. Vice Chairman Qi Shan presided at the closing session. Chairman Liu Minghui attended and spoke. Vice Chairmen Zhang Tianfang, Wang Shaoyan, Li Hecai, Ma Wendong, Wang Shichao, and Wang Lianfang were present. The meeting approved a resolution on implementing the NPC Standing Committee decision to crack down hard on serious crime. The meeting decided to appoint (Li Jingyang) chairman of the provincial family planning committee, and (Sun Youshou) director of the provincial water conservancy department. The meeting also approved the appointment of a number of prefectural procurators.

Liu Minghui said: "Cracking down on serious crime is the requirement of the situation and the demand of the masses. It is a major policy decision for bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in social order, preserving the safety of the masses' lives and property, and ensuring the smooth progress of the four modernizations drive. The social order situation in Yunnan has improved somewhat as a result of several years of rectification. However, we must perceive the gravity of the existing problem. We must unify our thinking, strengthen our concept of the struggle against the enemy, and carry through the struggle against serious crime."

The meeting's resolution on cracking down on crime said: "There are still many serious problems in social order. The activities of gangs of thugs are rampant in some places, and major crimes such as murder, theft, rape, and drug peddling are continually occurring. These seriously menace the safety of people's lives and property, affect social stability, sabotage socialist economic construction, and endanger nationality unity and the consolidation of border defense. The NPC Standing Committee's intention on severely punishing criminals guilty of serious offenses are completely in accord with reality in our province." The resolution made the following points:

1. Carry out extensive publicity of the NPC Standing Committee's two decisions, and take practical action to implement them.
2. Implement the principle of punishing criminals quickly and severely.
3. Strengthen security work and assist the public security organs in exposing hidden criminals.

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN RIBAO VIEWS DENG'S IDEAS ON PARTY STYLE

HK181107 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by Xie Zhenhua [6200 2182 5478]: "A Sharp Ideological Weapon for Correcting the Party Work Style--Studying the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

[Text] The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is the crystallization of experience in the down-to-earth settlement of major problems in the new period and a brilliant work of Marxist-Leninist-Mao Zedong Thought produced at the great historical turning point. It represents programmatic literature guiding the socialist modernization of our country and the revolutionization, modernization and standardization of our army. A serious study of the "Selected Works" can help us to further understand the origins and development of the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, to understand the main points and major guarantees put forth at the 12th CPC National Congress for the building of a correct socialist road with Chinese features, and to understand the new fruits of our party's having upheld and developed Mao Zedong Thought under new historical conditions.

To strengthen and improve party leadership is an important component of the "Selected Works." To rectify the party's work style in building the party is a problem to which Comrade Deng Xiaoping has attached great importance. Based on Comrade Mao Zedong's party-building theory, and having regard to the serious disruption caused to our party by the gang of four and considering the features and needs of the new historical period, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has written a series of important expositions on rectifying the party work style. These have played a tremendous role in restoring and developing our party's fine traditions and style. The 12th CPC National Congress decided to allot 3 years in which to carry out a thorough party shake-up [quanmian zheng dang: 0356 7240 2419 7825], with separate groups of people involved over different periods of time. The aim is to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the party work style. In line with the arrangements made by the CPC Central Committee, our Kunming PLA Units are now conducting education in party spirit, party style, and party discipline among the masses of party members and cadres and making adequate ideological preparations for the rectification of the party work style. We must treat the "Selected Works" as a sharp ideological weapon for rectifying the party work style, acquire a deep understanding of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important thinking on rectifying the party work

style, closely link things with reality, and do our work in a down-to-earth manner, so that we can bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the party work style among our PLA units.

In my opinion, a series of expositions in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" on the rectification of the party work style must be especially understood in a serious manner, as far as their important ideas are concerned. They are given as follows:

1. A good or bad style has a bearing on whether or not we can seriously implement the party's general and specific policies.

In light of our party's historical experiences, Comrade Deng Xiaoping made it clear in a profound manner that the development and thriving, or the stagnation and retrogression, or success or failure of the party's cause is not only closely related to whether or not the party's line is correct but also closely bound up with a good or bad party work style. He said: "Serious difficulties like those experienced in 1959, 1960 and 1961 were quickly overcome under unified party leadership. This is something worth recalling. No one complained, as more than 20 million workers headed for the lower levels, followed the mass line, and reasoned things out. Now things are not so simple. Why? When Lin Biao and the gang of four ran wild, they kicked out the party committee in promoting 'revolution.' The party was left in a shambles." "An urgent problem now confronting us is to restore the party's fighting strength." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 232) This clearly tells us that the rectification of the party work style is an important guarantee for the implementation of the party's line. In the practice of turning chaos into order, based on such an important idea from Comrade Deng Xiaoping, our party first sought a shift of emphasis in the whole party's work and paid attention to following a concrete road or line and concrete ways and measures in realizing modernization. Meanwhile, we worked on rectifying the party work style and unhealthy practices, thus ensuring the thorough implementation of the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Before the convening of the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping further pointed out: "To straighten out the party work style and consolidate the party organization is one of the four most important guarantees for upholding the socialist road and concentrating forces on carrying out modernization." "Our advance must be accompanied by the the progress of our socialist modernization effort." (Ibid., p 364)

To ensure the implementation of the correct party line, Comrade Xiaoping stressed that every party member of party organizations at all levels must maintain political unity with the CPC Central Committee. He said that if a party allows its members to freely speak and act as they wish, such a party of course cannot achieve unified will and cannot have fighting power. The party's task then cannot be successfully carried out. Only with the whole party strictly obeying the central authorities, can the party lead the whole body of party members and the people of the whole body of party members and the people of the whole country to fight for the great task of realizing modernization. To resolutely eliminate anarchist thinking and various bourgeois liberal ideas brought to the party by the gang of four, Comrade Deng

Xiaoping also penetratingly expounded the relations between democracy and centralization and between freedom and discipline. He said that we must resolutely promote and safeguard party democracy. If a party member takes issue with a decision of the party, he can air his views through the relevant organization, hold back what he wants to say, or submit his own views to the central authorities through an organization or directly. These views must be seriously considered from the central authorities to party organizations at all levels. But what has been decided upon by the central authorities or by the party organization must be obeyed, before a change is made. Views must be aired in line with party decisions. No one is allowed to freely spread views betraying lack of confidence, opposition, or dissatisfaction, as far as the CPC Central Committee's line and general and specific politices are concerned. Party newspapers and magazines must unconditionally give publicity to the party's ideas. Concerning shortcomings and mistakes in the party's work, party members of course have the right to make criticisms. But these criticisms should be constructive, or should contain positive views aimed at work improvement. Problems about the party's line, and general and specific policies can be discussed. But the scope for a discussion of this kind, and the way adopted must be in line with the party's principle and in conformity with party decisions. In a word, no one can do as he pleases. A person must in practice carry out the general and specific policies and decisions of the central authorities.

In the past several years, the masses of commanders and fighters of our Kunming PLA Units have resolutely carried out these instructions from Comrade Xiaoping and seriously overcome the influence of "leftist" thinking. Meanwhile, they have rectified right trends and relatively quickly changed the situation marked by the lack of understanding on the part of some commanders and fighters, of certain policies followed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The situation concerning the maintenance of ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee is relatively satisfactory. But, in their approach to the CPC Central Committee's general and specific policies and decisions, many units will get involved with such problems as lack of seriousness in study, and quite inadequate attention to policy implementation. There also exist among them such phenomena as passing the buck, going through the motions, and practicing formalism. This is a prominent manifestation of lack of party spirit and is a serious unhealthy trend standing in the way of the implementation of the party line. Recently, the State Council and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission issued an urgent notification that had a deep enlightening effect and a great impact on leadership cadres at all levels. We must organize army units to penetratingly study Comrade Xiaoping's important thinking on maintaining unity with the central authorities and his concrete demands, so that they can strengthen party spirit, resolutely maintain political unity with the central authorities and achieve the aim of being unified in thinking and thorough in action.

2. The greatest danger about an incorrect party work style is departure from the masses.

Comrade Xiaoping repeatedly stressed that the party and the people are inseparable and that the masses are a source of our strength. During the period

of the land reform, the period of the Anti-Japanese War, the period of the War of Liberation and the period of the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, we faced and overcame many difficult situations. The fundamental rule was that our party's cadres and party members shared joys and sorrows with the people. We must restore and develop the party's fine style of leading a simple and hard life and maintaining close ties with the masses. In particular, our party's assumption of power has made it very likely that the danger of party members and party cadres departing from the masses may arise. If the party's role as the ruling party is misinterpreted or abused and if it is considered that party members can place themselves above the masses of people and use the power vested in them by the people to serve their own ends, then the flesh and blood ties between the party and the masses of people would be seriously impaired and there would be the danger of the degeneration of the party. This is a major problem bearing on the future and destiny of the party and the state.

To restore and develop our party's work style of maintaining close ties with the masses, Comrade Xiaoping sternly pointed out the serious harm of various phenomena of seeking privileges. He said: During the "Great Cultural Revolution," Lin Biao and the gang of four vigorously promoted the business of seeking privileges. This brought great disaster to the masses. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, there remained certain cadres who did not treat themselves as the servants of the people and instead regarded themselves as masters of the people, seeking prerogatives and special treatment. This aroused great dissatisfaction from the masses of people and also impaired the prestige of the party. He pointed out that to overcome the phenomenon of seeking privileges, we must solve the ideological problem and also the problem of systems. We must formulate various rules and regulations governing the limits of authority and political treatment and remuneration for cadres at all levels, and exercise supervision and make inspections, playing fair and square. Based on this important idea from Comrade Xiaoping, the CPC Central Committee and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, bearing actual conditions appearing in various periods in mind, got hold of prominent phenomena strongly opposed by the masses of people, such as the use of authority to arrange matters of immigration into a city, employment and promotion for the benefit of relatives, unhealthy practices connected with the distribution and building of housing, and so forth, and resolutely held them in check. In the past several years, there has been a marked change in the phenomenon of seeking privileges that had existed among an extremely small number of leadership cadres within the party. This fully shows that our party certainly has the strength to correct unhealthy trends. But to overcome the phenomenon of seeking privileges is still a very arduous task. Take our Kunming PLA Units for example. An extremely small number of people have abused their authority to serve private ends. The problem of seeking privileges is also relatively prominent. Individuals even ignore the relevant regulations by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and still do as they please. Facts tell us that we must act according to Comrade Xiaoping's instructions, strengthen communist education and ideological education on serving the people, criticize and oppose hackneyed feudalist and capitalist thinking, strengthen strict supervision and inspection and combine ideological

education with the handling of cases about party discipline. Only in this way can we succeed in using the handling of each case dealt with as a means of educating a large number of people.

To restore and develop the fine tradition of our party's maintaining close ties with the masses, Comrade Xiaoping stressed that the matter of overcoming bureaucratism is an urgent problem confronting us. He said that the phenomenon of bureaucratism is a major problem widely existing in the political life of our party and state. This has reached an intolerable stage, whether in the internal business in our ranks, or in international exchanges. If we do not overcome bureaucratism, we are guilty of being seriously divorced from the masses of people. Comrade Xiaoping pointed out: Bureaucratism is a permanent and complicated historical phenomenon. But our existing phenomenon of bureaucratism still has its own features. One is that our leadership organs at all levels have taken charge of many things, which should not have been handled by them, which cannot be handled by them, and which are too numerous to be properly managed by them. Another is that our leadership organs have long been without strict administrative laws and regulations from the higher to lower levels or a personal responsibility system, and have lacked strict and clear rules on limits of authority for every organ and even for the individual. Most of the people often cannot handle independently and responsibly those problems that they should take care of. Some people seriously affected with departmentalism even pass the buck where responsibilities are to be assumed and scramble for privileges where they are available. Facts show that various bureaucratic phenomena have had a hindering effect on modernization and a corroding effect on cadres and have done as much harm to our cause as such unhealthy trends as the seeking of privileges. As far as the actual conditions of our Kunming PLA Units are concerned, with the strengthening of the ideological building of the party and the introduction of better staff and simpler administration, such phenomena as the party committee monopolizing administrative affairs and the leadership organ's responsibility system being far from sound have changed, to a certain degree. But many problems still remain--especially where some leadership cadres in their work do not get deeply involved with reality, do not make investigations and studies, do not ascertain conditions, do not solve problems, do not care about the feelings of lower-level cadres and the masses, do not listen to the voice of lower-level cadres and the masses, and do not pay attention to the interests and views of the masses. These represent some still relatively prominent unhealthy trends. We must resolve to consolidate and develop the results of simpler administration and energetically improve the style of leadership, breaking out of the bonds of "mountains of paperwork" and "a flood of meetings."

3. The key to the proper correction of the party style, the military style and the civilian style lies in the proper rectification of the party style.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: In the 10-plus years after the founding of the PRC, given the correct leadership of the party and the government, social practices were healthy. But in the past 10 years, Lin Biao and the gang of four had left our party and government in a shambles and thrown our society out of order and had also poisoned many youths and adolescents. Social morals suffered serious damage. After the downfall of the gang of four,

things greatly improved. But their remnant poison still could not be resisted in certain areas. "Such a situation is extremely incompatible with the need for a shift of emphasis in the whole party's work." (Ibid., p 163) "The socialist country that we want to build must have not only a high degree of materialist civilization but also a high degree of spiritual civilization." (Ibid., p 326) To stimulate improvement in social practices, we must properly rectify the party work style. We must publicize, restore and promote the spirit of Yanan, the spirit prevailing shortly after liberation, and the spirit of overcoming difficulties which prevailed in the early 1960's. He specially called upon party leadership comrades at all levels to set personal examples and "bring spirit of this kind to the whole body of people and the whole body of youths and adolescents, so that it can become the mainstay of the spiritual civilization of the PRC." (Ibid., p 327) "Thus, our people of all nationalities can become a people with ideals, moral principles, a cultural standard and a consciousness of discipline." (Ibid., p 363)

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has attached special significance to the important role of leadership cadres in rectifying the party work style. He said: "As far as the seeking of special treatment is concerned, I am afraid that this first finds expression in cadres at higher levels. Of course, I do not mean that this is the case with all higher-level cadres. Many of our higher-level cadres lead a simple and hard life. But there are indeed relatively serious cases of seeking privileges among certain people. Such a situation is also noticeable among cadres at middle and lower levels." "It should be noted that this is not just a problem of party work style. It has become a social trend and a social problem." (Ibid., p 188) He called upon higher-level cadres to take the lead in rectifying the party work style. For example, where there is a transfer from a job, a person must vacate his residence. Where an order has been handed down, he must immediately report for work. Where he travels on personal business, he must pay for transportation. Each person can only have one house which must not occupy too much space. He must also pay rent. Highly-level cadres must first properly solve the problem of unhealthy trends. Only in this way can they righteously set about solving similar problems at lower levels. Otherwise, people will ask: How about yourself?

Comrade Deng Xiaoping also pointed out: Requirements for party members must be strict. He said that some of our party members now fall short of the required standards. Of the new party members who joined the party during the Great Cultural Revolution, some cannot be models of the masses, and are not up to the mark, because they have never received party education. Some of our old party members who have for a long period of time just measured up to the required standard now also cannot be models for the masses, as they may have become not so qualified. "We must seek consolidation on the basis of education." (Ibid., p 233).

In the past several years, with the strengthening of party leadership of the ideological front and especially the launching of activities in building socialist spiritual civilization, the masses of commanders and fighters of the Kunming PLA Units have seriously learned from Lei Feng, Zhu Boru, Zhang Haidi and other advanced figures. They have carried on and developed the glorious traditions of our party and army. There have been more and more advanced units and advanced individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization.

Progress has marked party members' efforts to play an exemplary role. Especially in battles to safeguard the motherland's border areas and smash the intruding enemy, there have emerged large numbers of fine Communist Party members. But among some comrades, the concept of serving the people is weak. Individualist thinking is developing, there is a lack of a sense of work responsibility, and a tendency to seek pleasure. Individuals have degenerated, acted against law and discipline and become captives to bourgeois thinking. We must live up to Comrade Deng Xiaoping's appeal for us to become qualified Communist Party members. We must strengthen the ideological construction of the party, oppose extreme individualism, rectify unhealthy practices, and give full play to the vanguard and exemplary role of party members.

4. In rectifying the incorrect party work style, we must combine the strict maintenance of party discipline with the correct implementation of general and specific policies.

To correct the improper party work style, Comrade Deng Xiaoping put unusually great emphasis on strictly upholding party discipline. He said: "To uphold and improve party leadership, we must strictly uphold party discipline and greatly strengthen the sense of discipline." (Ibid., p 235) "No one is allowed to interfere with the observance of party discipline. Anyone who runs afoul of party discipline is not allowed to go scot-free." (Ibid., p 292) Meanwhile, "in our approach to problems that now appear, we must learn from past lessons and cannot resort to a movement. Concerning those people guilty of mistakes, we must distinguish the nature of a mistake made by any individual, its degree, and the way of understanding and handling it. We must be particular about the ways of criticism, take appropriate measures and refrain from laying a siege and launching a movement." (Ibid., p 345) We must give them time in which to ponder and cannot do things in an oversimplified manner.

Experience in rectifying the improper party work style among Kunming PLA Units in the past few years shows that only by acting according to Comrade Xiaoping's above expositions and combining the strict maintenance of party discipline with the correct implementation of general and specific policies can we achieve the aim of being resolute in attitude and steady in approach. We must pay attention to policy and ways and means, in our determination to correct improper practices. Nor can we have cold feet and lack the courage to face up to problems, just because we are to be attentive to policy. At present, the problem is the lack of strict discipline. Among the party committees, political organizations, and discipline inspection committees of many units, the state of laxity and weakness has existed, in varying degrees. Thus, some problems cannot be tracked down in investigations. Some others are not properly handled. Some problems that should have been investigated have not been investigated. Those that should have been taken care of have not been properly handled. Those cases that should have been severely dealt with have not been properly treated. Concerning unhealthy practices within the party, we can never let problems slide until the time of a party shakeup when we begin to take care of them. We must now immediately take them up. In every case, we must achieve the aim of a personal investigation being matched with proper action by the relevant organization. We must refrain from getting involved with cases where a solution is justified as an exception, where merits are used to offset demerits, and where responsibility is shifted onto the collective but where punishment should have been meted out to the actual persons

involved. Concerning some problems involving a wide area and complicated conditions and especially concerning the investigation of unhealthy practices among party members in a given organization, the relevant party committee must support the discipline inspection committee and the department concerned of the organization, and show close cooperation with them in making serious investigations. Discipline inspection committees at all levels must seriously carry out their duties and exercise supervision over party committee members at the same level within the prescribed limits of the party constitution. They must really achieve the aim of being selfless and fearless, playing fair and square, upholding justice, and resolutely resisting the unreasonable demands of the advocates of unhealthy trends and the unhealthy practice of "asking favors" for others.

Now is one of the best historical eras since the founding of the PRC. The party's line and general and specific policies have been put back into the orbit of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The state is now getting increasingly prosperous and the people are happy. To create a new situation of socialist modernization in all fields of endeavor, we must act in line with the important expositions by Comrade Deng Xiaoping on the rectification of the party work style, resolutely and effectively overcome unhealthy trends within the party, bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the party work style as quickly as possible, accelerate the pace of building a revolutionized, modernized, and regular army, and assume the glorious task of safeguarding the motherland, safeguarding border areas, and safeguarding modernization.

CSO: 4005/2

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN: ZHANG ZHIXIU ON BUILDING 'SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION'

HK020658 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Summary] "This morning, Kunming PLA units in Yunnan solemnly held an on-the-spot meeting in the hall of a certain unit stationed in Yiliang County. Present at the opening ceremony were Zhao Tingguang, leading comrade of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, Zhang Zhixiu and Liu Yantian, leading comrades of the Kunming PLA units, and others." The atmosphere was lively.

"Leading government and party cadres from prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities, leading cadres of Kunming PLA units above the divisional level, and more than 220 representatives from advanced units in building spiritual civilization jointly by the army and the people attended the meeting. Zhao Tingguang, deputy secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, officiated at the opening ceremony and Zhang Zhixiu, commander of the Kunming PLA units, made the opening speech." Zhang Zhixiu congratulated the advanced units and individuals on their achievements.

"Comrade Zhang Zhixiu pointed out: The task of this meeting is, with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and the 1st Session of the 6th NPC as a guide, to analyze the situation of building spiritual civilization jointly by the army and the people, to summarize and exchange the experiences in building spiritual civilization jointly by the army and the people, to study the specific measures for the implementation of the spirit of the instructions of the CPC Central Committee, to set up and commend advanced models, and to conduct in a guided, planned, and step-by-step manner the campaign of building civility villages, civility neighborhoods, and civility counties. In this way, the revolutionary enthusiasm of the armymen and the civilians can be aroused and the border areas of Yunnan can be turned into a new great iron wall with a high level of material and spiritual civilizations." Zhang Zhixiu accounted for the success of the activity in terms of the cooperation between the army and the people.

"Zhang Zhixiu said: So far, the Kunming PLA units and the grassroots localities have jointly built more than 2,900 civility corners. In addition, there are many advanced units. What heartens people is that the campaign of building spiritual civilization jointly by the army and the people has been spread from the countryside to the cities, from the interior of the province

to the border areas, from the field army to organs, schools, hospitals, warehouses, and the people's armed forces, and from the grassroots organs to the leading organs. Practice has proved that although not much time has been spent on conducting the campaign of building spiritual civilization jointly by the army and the people, the effects are good and immensely significant. The campaign is really a new thing with tremendous vitality. In addition, it is also a great cause beneficial to the state, the army and the people." Comrade Zhang Zhixiu then urged the comrades present to study and popularize in earnest the advanced experience of Yiliang County and a certain unit stationed there in conducting the campaign in order to make the campaign a greater success.

(Yang Jianxin), deputy of the Yiliang County CPC Committee, and (Chen Peizhong), political commissar of the units stationed in Yiliang County, reported to the meeting how they organized and led the armymen and the people to conduct the campaign.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN PROVINCE TAKES STEPS TO DEVELOP EDUCATION

HK291352 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] In order to speed up the development of education in our province, the provincial party committee recently decided that several matters concerning education must be properly handled.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, especially since the 12th CPC National Congress, which placed education in a key strategic position, party committees at all levels in our province have deepened their understanding of the importance of education, and educational work in our province has brought about marked results. However, because of the weak foundation and poor conditions for educational work in our province, the development of education is still uneven. This state of affairs is not suited to the needs of the four modernizations and the needs of economic development of education in our province. In order to speed up the development of education in our province, the provincial party committee decided that the following jobs must be done well at present:

All departments concerned and their leading bodies must seriously study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" so as to better understand the importance and urgency of developing education. Through this study, the whole party should be more conscientious in handling education and really put education onto the agenda of party committees at all levels, which will seriously study matters concerning education and adopt effective measures to develop education.

In the course of the current structural reform, it is necessary to properly reorganize leading bodies of all educational departments and schools in accordance with the central authorities' requirements to make them more revolutionary, younger, better education, and more professionally competent. It is necessary to transfer a group of comrades who are enthusiastic about educational work and who are suited to this work to the leading positions of educational departments and schools. In general, backbone members and teachers should not be transferred from educational departments to other field.

Attention should be paid to consolidate key universities and key secondary schools. More competent teachers and necessary equipment should be transferred to the 24 key secondary schools in our province. The provincial party committee has decided to hire a number of able teachers from other provinces where education is more developed and to offer them better treatment.

It is necessary to run a number of informal high primary schools. This is a measure suited to the reality in our province and a step to popularize education in minority nationality areas and remote mountainous areas. The provincial party committee decided in principle that a portion of funds for aiding less-developed areas should be earmarked for running a number of informal high primary schools.

Some localities have tried to adopt a kind of responsibility system, as it was adopted in production, for handling education. Practice has shown that this method is unsuitable, because serious consequences have been brought about in the areas where the so-called educational contract system was adopted. We must draw lessons from this experience and immediately stop this practice. Educational reform must be carried out according to the characteristics of educational work and must be based on successful experience gained from pilot schemes in a steady way. Problems should be promptly studied and solved as soon as they are discovered. Thus, we can ensure the smooth development of the educational reform.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

NATIONALITY UNITY MODELS MEETING OPENS

HK300240 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Summary] The Yunnan provincial gathering to commend models of nationality unity opened in Kunming this morning. The gathering is being attended by nearly 800 representatives from 24 Yunnan nationalities. Vice Governor Dao Guodong presided at the opening ceremony. Wang Lianfang, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee and director of the provincial CPC committee's nationality work department, delivered the opening speech.

Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Liu Shusheng delivered a report, entitled: "Develop the excellent situation in nationality unity and speed up the socialist four modernizations." The report dealt with three questions: "1) the great successes achieved in the province's nationality work since the Third Plenary Session; 2) creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization is the common strategic task of all nationalities; 3) continually consolidating the unity of the motherland and strengthening nationality solidarity is the fundamental guarantee for speeding up the four modernizations."

Liu Shusheng stressed: "At present we must seriously study the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping.' This is the program for building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the theoretical basis for formulating the party's line, principles, and policies."

Feng Qun, a representative of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and deputy principal of the Central Nationalities College, also spoke at the ceremony.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN: CREATE NEW SITUATION IN MEDIA WORK

HK020400 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Create a New Situation in the Broadcasting and Television Work of Our Province in the Course of Reform"]

[Text] "Broadcasting and television are the most powerful modern instruments for educating and inspiring the whole party, the whole army, and the people of all nationalities in our country in building socialist material and spiritual modernization." In this instruction on broadcasting and television work, the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee has stipulated the fundamental nature and tasks of China's broadcasting and television work and has pointed out its role. It calls on the broadcasting and television organizations at various levels to improve their service quality and media. It also calls on the whole party to utilize fully these most effective instruments of propaganda.

The broadcasting and television undertaking in our province has speedily developed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. However, we should also note that the present situation of broadcasting and television in our province lags far behind the demands of the party and the people and fails to suit the development of the economic situation. The propaganda content of our broadcast and television is not sufficiently rich and varied and the quality of our propaganda work is not sufficiently good either. Medium-wave broadcasting and television reaches a relatively small audience. In some mountainous areas, particularly the remote border areas, the masses of people cannot or find it difficult to receive a clear radio broadcast. They cannot or find it difficult to receive clear television reception. It is necessary to solve these problems conscientiously.

In reforming broadcasting and television, it is first necessary to carry out the reform of propaganda work in a satisfactory way. Efforts should be made to bring along the reform of the entire broadcasting and television work by centering on propaganda work and, in the course of the reform, improve propaganda quality and service media and conscientiously do a good job of propaganda work.

The most fundamental thing in carrying out the reform of broadcasting and television work in a satisfactory way is to persist in taking Marxism-Leninism-

Mao Zedong Thought as our guide. The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" has carried forward and developed Mao Zedong Thought. It is a program for building socialism with Chinese characteristics and a theoretical basis for formulating the party's line, principles, and policies. Cadres, workers, and staff members on the broadcasting and television front, particularly the leading cadres, should take the lead in studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and take the study and publicity of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as a focal point in the future propaganda work.

When conducting propaganda work through broadcasting and television, we should take education in patriotism and communism as a central link, further arouse the patriotic zeal of the broad masses of people, particularly among youths and adolescents, and heighten their awareness so that they will fight concertedly for the glorious future of the motherland. Leaders at various levels on the broadcasting and television front should attach importance to propaganda work, draw up plans for it at every stage, study the guiding ideology for propaganda work, and organize and lead major propaganda and reporting events. Principal leaders should take a direct part in the professional practice of propaganda work and bring along progress in other work.

In the reform of propaganda work, we should take press reform as a breakthrough point in order to give scope to its superiority and strong points in a more satisfactory way. The broadcasting and television organizations at various levels should concentrate their efforts on the following seven aspects: new, true, fast, short, much, extensive, and lively. They should improve their writing style, discard hackneyed and stereotyped expressions, and increase reports on advanced figures and on new people, things, and habits. The content should be wide-ranging and the forms should be varied. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen press commentary. Under the impetus of press reform, it is also necessary to pay close attention to the reform and innovation of other programs and to run literary, topical, educational, and national programs in a more lively and satisfactory way. On the basis of adhering to the four basic principles, we should broaden our vision, expand the range of subjects, enrich the content, bring into full play the superiority of sound and video recording, strive to improve the ideological and intellectual content and the artistic quality of various programs, and accurately and effectively publicize the party's line, principles, and policies. In short, we should enrich the propaganda content of broadcasting and television, heighten its effect, and provide the people of all nationalities with rich, healthy, and varied spiritual food.

In order to improve propaganda quality, it is also necessary to improve the service media. In addition to paying close attention to its own key construction project, the provincial broadcasting and television organization should give scope to the initiative of the state and localities and of the collectives and individuals in raising funds to run broadcasting and television undertakings. It should practice the system of running broadcasting and television undertakings at four levels in order to expand the scope covered by broadcasting and television. It should adopt advanced equipment and technology, constantly improve service media, step up the training of cadre ranks, raise the ideological, theoretical, and professional levels of the broadcasting and

television workers as well as their level in applying the policies, and practice the three-in-one leadership system combining propaganda, technology, and administration.

In creating a new situation in the broadcasting and television work of our province and doing a good job of propaganda work throughout broadcasting and television require the strengthened leadership of party committees and governments at various levels and the coordination, support, and help of relevant departments and all walks of life in the society. Local party committees and governments at various levels should bring into full play, and be good at applying, these modern instruments of propaganda. We can mobilize the masses of people to do something through broadcasting or television so that the masses can directly understand the principles, policies, and tasks of the party and government, unify their understanding, and go into action as soon as possible. We should place broadcasting and television undertakings and propaganda work in an important position, strengthen leadership, and strive, in several stages, to ensure that by the end of this century every household and everyone can listen to broadcasts and watch television. It is hoped that broadcasting and television workers in our province will go all out so that broadcasting and television can play their ample role in the four modernizations drive.

CSO: 4005/2

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN CONFERENCE ON BROADCASTING WORK CONCLUDES

HK190847 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] The Seventh Yunnan Provincial Conference on Broadcasting and Television Work concluded victoriously on the afternoon of 18 August. This important meeting is the largest of its kind in the history of the province's broadcasting and television work. The conference has set a fighting goal and reform policy centered on propaganda in broadcasting and television work, and will promote the rapid development of the work.

The conference put forward that studying and publicizing the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is the focus of broadcasting and television work at present and for a period in the future, as well as a guide for reforming broadcasting and television. Personnel engaged in broadcasting and television work, those leading cadres at all levels in particular, must take the lead in studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," concentrate their efforts on conducting education and propaganda in patriotism and communism, gradually raise the people's communist consciousness and, by expanding our superior features and using the strong points of others, provide the people of various nationalities in the province with healthy, rich, and varied spiritual food.

Those attending the conference earnestly studied important instructions by the Central Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee on broadcasting and television work and the spirit of the 11th National Conference on Broadcasting and Television Work.

Comrade Zhao Tingguang, deputy secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, and Comrade (Wang Jian), director of the Propaganda Department of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, attended the conference and delivered important speeches. Those attending the conference held serious discussions on the speeches.

The conference also held discussions on the work report by (Lin Jianzhong), director of the provincial broadcasting and television department. The conference unanimously held that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the province has rapidly developed its broadcasting and television, but it cannot meet the needs of the developing political and economic situation in the province and falls short of the demands raised by

the party and people. In order to bring into full play the important role of broadcasting and television in building socialist material and spiritual civilization, broadcasting and television work must be reformed, readjusted, upgraded, and developed. Meanwhile, service quality must be improved and service methods be perfected in carrying out the reform.

In connection with the province's reality, the conference has set the fighting goal of creating a new situation in the province's broadcasting and television work by the end of the century, drawn up a general plan, advanced the steps to achieve the plan, and put forward major measures for carrying out the reform.

The fighting goal and the general plan are: by the year 2000, the province must establish a modernized broadcasting and television propaganda network with rational structure, as a part of the national modernized broadcasting and television network. In the next 3 to 5 years, except in some remote and uninhabited areas, radio broadcasts should reach every county, commune, and brigade, so that every household and person can listen to radio programs, and people in most counties can watch television. After the launching of a telecommunications satellite in the initial stage of the seventh 5-year plan period, every household and person can watch television by the end of the century.

The reform measures are: we must earnestly study and publicize the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," uphold the four basic principles, and make broadcasting and television an effective assistant of the party and government, a bridge between the party and government and the masses, and a popular friend of the masses. We must take reforms in journalism as the point of breakthrough so as to lead forward reforms in the whole of propaganda work. By expanding our superior features and using the strong points of others, we must strive to upgrade the quality of broadcasting and television work, practice the leadership system of combining propaganda, technological, and administrative departments, uphold the principle of operation of broadcasting and television at four levels and mixed coverage at four levels, give full play to two initiatives, arouse the enthusiasm of the state, localities, collectives, and individuals in raising funds to operate broadcasting and television services, and more rapidly expand the areas covered by broadcasting and television. We must systematically train cadres so as to speed up the building of the contingent of cadres engaged in broadcasting and television work.

CSO: 4005/2

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG: CONFERENCE ON POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL WORK OPENS

HK310205 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Entrusted by the autonomous regional CPC committee, the regional conference on political and ideological work among workers and staff, jointly convened by the propaganda and organization departments of the autonomous regional CPC committee, and economic commission and the Federation of Trade Unions of the autonomous region, opened in Lhasa on the morning of 29 August. The theme topic of the conference is: centering on the study and implementation of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and with the spirit of the "Selected Works" as guidance, to study, discuss, and implement the circular approved and issued by the CPC Central Committee on the program for trial implementation of political and ideological work among workers and staff in state-owned enterprises, and to make a serious study and work out a concrete regional plan for strengthening and improving the political and ideological work among workers and staff.

Comrade Li Wenshan, member of the standing committee of the autonomous regional CPC committee, relayed the spirit of the national conference of political and ideological work among workers and staff at the conference. The report by Comrade Li Wenshan was divided into three parts: a general introduction of the national conference on political and ideological work among workers and staff, the essence of the program for trial implementation of political and ideological work among workers and staff in state-owned enterprises; and the chief experiences exchanged between various prefectures, cities, and units during the conference.

Comrade Li Wenshan expounded the essence of the program in eight aspects: 1) the basic guiding idea of the program is to implement the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress in ensuring the building of the contingent of the working class; 2) political and ideological work should serve economic work, ensuring the socialist nature and orientation of the enterprises, and the correct implementation of the party's principle and policy on the part of the enterprises and the workers and staff; 3) focus political and ideological work on young workers and staff, who account for one-third of the total number of workers and staff of the enterprises; 4) systematically instill communist ideology into the working class, aiming to basically raise the working class consciousness of the workers and staff of the enterprises; 5) political and

ideological work should promote the development of the working class itself in various aspects; 6) the six principles concerning political and ideological work in the program are based on the party's ideological line and fine style and the historical experiences of the party in political and ideological work; 7) pay attention to and bring into full play the important role of social science and literature and art in political and ideological work among workers and staff; and 8) at present, one of the important problems in political and ideological work is to absolutely oppose and overcome the bourgeois idea of commercializing everything.

In conclusion, Comrade Li Wenshan said: Our present conference should be guided by the relevant arguments in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." It is necessary to study well the relevant documents issued by the CPC Central Committee, link closely with the actual conditions of Xizang, and study and work out a concrete regional plan for improving political and ideological work among workers and staff, so as to greatly push ahead the political and ideological work among workers and staff in the region, and make contributions to building a properous civilized, and socialist new Xizang in unity.

The conference was presided over by (Liu Zhengwen), deputy leader of the leading group of the conference. Responsible comrades of the autonomous regional CPC committee, the standing committee of the autonomous regional people's congress, the regional CPPCC, and departments concerned attended the conference.

CSO: 4005/2

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU CPC CONGRESS PRESIDIUM HOLDS MEETING

HK230336 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] The presidium of the Fifth Guizhou Provincial CPC Congress held its first meeting on the afternoon of 22 August. Comrade Chi Biqing presided over the meeting.

The meeting elected a standing committee of the presidium consisting of 14 persons. They are: Chi Biqing, Zhu Houze, Su Gang, Wang Chaowen, Zhang Yuhuan, Song Sugong, Xu Yujiang, Li Jifeng, Qiao Xueheng, Zhao Zemang, (Xu Bisheng), (Ting Feng), (Wu Shi), and Miao Chunting.

The meeting approved a namelist of deputy secretaries general of the congress. They are: Li Jifeng, (Liu Hanzhong), (Chang Huayou), (Li Jin), (Feng Qunlin), and (Wang Jun).

On behalf of the credentials committee, Su Gang made a report on the examination of delegates' credentials.

The report said: According to statistics at the end of 1982, there were a total of 735,100 CPC members in the province. According to the CPC constitution and some relevant stipulations of the CPC Central Committee, 500 delegates and 48 alternate delegates have been elected to attend the fifth provincial CPC congress.

The meeting approved the report made by Comrade Su Gang, on behalf of the credentials committee, concerning the examination of the credentials of delegates and alternate delegates.

The meeting also approved the establishment of organs under the secretariat of the congress and the agenda of the congress.

Before the first meeting of the presidium, the credentials committee held a meeting, at which a report was discussed on the examination of delegates' credentials and a decision was made to submit the report to the presidium of the congress for examination and approval.

CSO: 4005/2

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU FIFTH PARTY CONGRESS OPEN 23 AUGUST

HK240144 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Summary from poor reception] The Fifth Guizhou Provincial Party Congress opened in Guiyang on 23 August. Present at the opening ceremony were members of the congress presidium standing committee Chi Biqing, Zhu Houze, Su Gang, Wang Chaowen, Zhang Yuhuan, Song Shugong, Xu Yijiang, Li Jifeng, Qiao Xueheng, Zhao Zemang, Xu Jiansheng, Jin Feng, Wu Shi, and Miao Chunting. Zhu Houze declared the congress open.

Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Chi Biqing delivered a work report on behalf of the provincial CPC committee, entitled: "Struggle To Bring About Fundamental Turns for the Better in the Financial and Economic Situation, Social Order, and Party Work Style. The report was in two parts: 1) re-viewing the past 5 years; 2) the basic tasks for the next 5 years.

"After summing up the achievements of the provincial CPC committee in implementing party policies and strengthening party building and the successes of the province in economic construction and so on since the fourth provincial party congress, Comrade Chi Biqing focused on summing up experiences and lessons in the work of the provincial CPC committee. These experiences and lessons include: persistently basing work on reality in implementing the Central Committee's major policy decisions; upholding the party's mass line and respecting the masses' pioneering spirit; upholding the four basic principles and correctly unfolding the two-front ideological struggle."

In the second part of the report, Comrade Chi Biqing put forward the basic tasks for the next 5 years. He said: "In the work of strengthening the province's building of material civilization and bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation, it is necessary to ensure the smooth progress of key state construction work and greet the task of large-scale economic construction in the province. We must continue to vigorously strengthen agriculture. Average annual increases in total value of agricultural output should be maintained at about 6 percent in the next 5 years. We must work hard to raise economic results and strive to roughly double the province's financial revenue in 1987 compared with 1982. At the same time, we must get a good grasp in reforming the economic setup, control population growth, and improve population quality.

"In the work of strengthening the building of spiritual civilization and bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in social atmosphere, we must persistently carry out communist ideological education, and deal resolute blows at crime and at serious economic crime."

He said: "Following the division of work between party and government, the party committees must concentrate on doing a good job in party affairs. In accordance with the plan of the Central Committee, it is necessary to carry out a thorough shake-up [quanmian zhengdun] of party work style and the party organizations. In this way it is possible to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party work style and thus influence and lead forward a fundamental turn for the better in social atmosphere and ensure a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation."

CSO: 4005/2

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU MEETING ON CADRE RETIREMENT ANOMALIES

HK130336 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government held a work conference from 8 to 11 August to implement the decision of the provincial CPC committee demanding that all areas and units resolutely correct the malpractices of shock retirement of cadres and their replacement by their sons and daughters. Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Chi Binqing and Secretary and Governor Wang Chaowen attended the meeting and made important speeches. Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee Secretary Jin Feng delivered a report.

The provincial government issued a circular on 11 February stipulating that the system of the replacement of retired cadres by their sons and daughters would cease with effect from 1 March. However, due to the fact that certain leaders lacked sufficient understanding of the possible problems and obstacles and tended to care for cadres in an unprincipled way in pursuing private interests, in the course of implementing the document serious activities of fraud and deception occurred in certain areas and units, such as changing household registration, back-dating, and falsely reporting illness and actual age. Retirement and replacement at appointed times turned into shock retirement and replacement. This did serious damage to the party style and had a very bad effect among the masses.

According to statistics, from the date of issue of the provincial government's circular to early March, the whole province handled procedures for the retirement of some 7,000 cadres, over 6,800 of whom were replaced by their sons or daughters. Less than 20 percent of these cadres had truly reached retirement age. Some 80 percent were retiring on grounds of illness.

To uphold the solemnity of the government policies and decrees, the provincial government issued further circulars on 4 March and 25 April, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee also issued a circular on 14 June, demanding that the party and government leaders at all levels take effective steps to curb this malpractice of shock retirement and replacement of cadres. However, certain areas and units are even now still hesitating in this respect and taking only slow action. The provincial CPC committee has therefore decided to concentrate forces to take overall stock of the situation.

The participants in the work conference seriously studied the provincial CPC committee's decision on resolutely correcting the shock retirement and replacement of cadres, and seriously discussed the important speeches of the responsible persons of the committee. They unanimously held: Practice has proven that the employment system of the replacement of retiring cadres by their sons and daughters no longer meets the demands of the new situation. Its negative role outweighs its positive one. This system must be reformed. This reform is related to improving the quality of the party's cadre force and to the success or failure of the four modernizations. Every party member must have sufficient understanding of the importance and necessity of this reform.

The meeting demanded that in carrying out corrective work, the party and government departments set strict standards and take appropriate measures. They must apply the policies of the state personnel and labor departments and the relevant regulations of the provincial government as the criteria for determining whether the retirement of cadres and their replacement by their sons and daughters meet the requirements; they must not go their own way and open the door to malpractices.

The meeting pointed out: It is necessary to investigate each case of cadre requirement and replacement by sons or daughters that was approved between reception of the provincial government's document No 23 of 1983 and 28 February. The investigation must be carried out according to the provincial government's relevant regulations. Such cases may be confirmed where it is found that the requirements were properly met, after the examination and approval procedure has been followed. Cases of deception and fraud and violations of state policies and regulations must be corrected. Sons and daughters who replaced cadres in such cases must be sent back to their former units. All sons and daughters who were recruited, with approval, to replace their retiring cadres parents after 1 March must be sent back to their former units, no matter what the circumstances or reasons.

The meeting stressed: All cases of resorting to deception and fraud and shock retirement and replacement of cadres are violations of party and government discipline. Those who spontaneously put things right after being educated will be immune from prosecution. Units or individuals who fail to take any action or continue to practice deception will all be held accountable and dealt with severely.

The meeting also held full discussions on a number of specific policy regulations regarding this corrective work. It looked into specific methods and measures and got a clear idea of the necessary demarcation lines in policies.

(Xu Hanying), specially-invited procurator of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, leading party and government cadres from all prefectures and cities, and responsible persons of departments concerned attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/2

SOUTHWEST REGION

CONFERENCE ON BUILDING 'CIVILIZATION UNITS' HELD IN CHENGDU

Conference Opens 5 Sep

HK070856 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Summary] The conference for exchanging experience on building civilization units jointly sponsored by the provincial government and PLA Chengdu units opened in Chengdu on 5 September. The tasks of the conference are to sum up and exchange the experience of all localities and of the joint efforts made by the army and people in building civilization units, raise the number of civilization units, and energetically carry out the activity of five stresses, four beauties, and three loves in the province.

"Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the advisory commission of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Tan Qilong, Yang Xizong, Nei Ronggui, Feng Yuanwei, Yang Chao, Yang Wanxuan, He Haoju, (Xu Chaoren), (Liu Xuyi), Liu Haiquan, (Fu Xiqi), and (Zhou Ji), attended the conference. Also attending the conference were leading comrades of the organs of the Chengdu PLA units and the provincial military command Wan Haifeng, Wei Jie, (Xian Shouxin), (Wang Xinquan), (Li Wenqin), (Xu Suzhen), (Wang Jianfu), and (Zhang Meiying); Zhang Liheng, member of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee working in Sichuan; members of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee; members of the national committee on five stresses, four beauties, and three loves; leading comrades of various cities, prefectures, autonomous prefectures, counties, and organs directly under the provincial authority in charge of the activity of five stresses, four beauties, and three loves; various units of the PLA stationed in Sichuan responsible for building civilization units jointly by the army and the people; and representatives of the provincial civilization units and civilization units jointly set up by the army and people totalling 500 people.

"Liu Haiquan, deputy director of the provincial committee on five stresses, four beauties, and three loves, presided over the opening ceremony. He Haoju, member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee, vice governor, and director of the provincial committee on five stresses, four beauties, and three loves delivered a report entitled 'Human effort is the decisive factor and the important thing is to persevere in carrying out our work.' His report is divided into the following three parts:

"1. We have made gratifying achievements in building socialist spiritual civilization and setting up civilization units; the ideological education in communism and patriotism is gradually developing; the activities of learning from Lei Feng and revolutionary martyrs are carried out everywhere; remarkable successes achieved in eliminating dirt, putting an end to disorder, and improving services; great changes have taken place in urban and rural aspects; afforestation work is carried out in a large scale and good quality; the responsibility system is properly implemented; and the civilization units jointly set up by the army and people have promoted the work in all fields of endeavor.

"2. The main experience for carrying out spiritual civilization activities and establishing civilization units: Leading comrades have attached great importance; close attention is paid to the implementation of policies; ideological mobilization is done well; the awareness of the masses is heightened; the principle of seeking truth from facts is adhered to in solving practical matters; and inspection and appraisal work are regularly carried out.

"3. Strive to create a new situation in the building of civilization units; deepen the understanding of the importance of building spiritual civilization; persist in simultaneously attaching importance to the building of both material and spiritual civilization; carry on education in communism and patriotism; carry out the activities of learning from Lei Feng and emulating the advanced; give full play to the exemplary role of the army and people in building civilization units; do a good job in the building of various kinds of civilization units; continue the work on eliminating dirt, putting an end to disorder, and improving services; create a fine environment and social order; coordinate with concerned departments and effects a fundamental turn for the better in social mood; and strengthen leadership and fulfill the task of building spiritual civilization and civilization units to each organization."

At the opening ceremony, Deputy Political Commissar Wang Junquan expressed his warm congratulations to the conference on behalf of the party committee of the Chengdu PLA units and the commanders and fighters. He also put forward new requirements for the army in building civilization units with the people.

"Tan Qilong, director of the provincial advisory commission, also delivered a speech at the opening ceremony. He said: In order to effect a fundamental turn for the better in party style, social mood, and social order, the whole party, army, and nation must attach great importance to and persevere in the building of socialist spiritual civilization. It is essential to sum up experience and lessons and make a study on how to carry out the work in building spiritual civilization and to conduct political and ideological work. He demanded leading cadres and party members at all levels to start the work from themselves and their families, educate their children well, and set an example for the whole society. It is necessary to set up the responsibility system based on households and carry out the activities of building spiritual civilization in a deep and long-lasting manner."

Conference Concludes 10 Sep

HK120215 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Summary] A Sichuan Provincial symposium on building civilized units concluded in Chengdu yesterday after 6 days in session. The meeting called on the party, government, and army leading organs throughout the province to organize the cadres, masses, commanders and fighters to study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and regard building socialist spiritual civilization with Chinese characteristics as an extremely important task. They should raise the construction of civilized units, including those jointly undertaken by army and people, to a new level.

The closing ceremony was attended by responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, advisory committee, people's congress standing committee, government, and CPPCC including Yang Rudai, Tan Qilong, Nie Ronggui, Feng Yuanwei, Du Xinyuan, Yang Chao, Yang Wanxuan, He Haoju, (Xu Chuan), and Liu Haiquan; and responsible comrades of the Chengdu PLA units and their leading organs and Sichuan Military District including Wang Chenghan, Wan Haifeng, Wei Jie, and Li Wenqing.

Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Nie Ronggui delivered a summation report at the meeting. He called on party organizations and government throughout the province to strengthen leadership over the building of civilized units and formulate plans and goals for this work up to the end of 1985.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai also spoke at the closing session. He stressed that party committees must simultaneously grasp the building of material and spiritual civilization. Chengdu PLA Units Political Commissar Wan Haifeng also spoke.

CSO: 4005/2

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN HOLDS SYMPOSIUM ON MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT

HK071024 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] From 1 to 5 September, in order to celebrate the 90th birthday of Comrade Mao Zedong and to propel the people engaged in the study of the history of the party to further study and disseminate Mao Zedong Thought, an academic symposium on Mao Zedong Thought, chaired by the Sichuan provincial society for the study of the history of the CPC, was held in Chengdu. More than 100 people who are engaged in the study of the history of the party came from various parts of the province to gather together and exchange what they have learned from their studies. They have discussed the ways and significance of adhering to and developing Mao Zedong Thought with respect to the five issues of armed struggle, united front, ideology and style of the party, socialist reform and construction, and the party's general task at the present stage. The representatives present at the symposium have identified three questions: 1) What is meant by socialism with distinctive Chinese features? (2) What is meant by the historical inevitability of and the objective laws governing the building of socialism with distinctive Chinese features? and 3) What are the contributions made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping to the adherence to and the development of Mao Zedong Thought?

CSO: 4005/2

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN HOLDS ORGANIZATIONAL WORK CONFERENCE

HK070906 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Summary] "The provincial organizational work conference was held in Chengdu from 25 August to 5 September. The conference earnestly implemented the guidelines of the national organizational forum and, in line with the spirit of reform, discussed the problems concerning the speeding up of the four transformations of leading bodies, the building of the third echelon, energetically improving the quality of the superstructure, and reforming the cadre system. All this was aimed at meeting the needs of building socialist modernization.

"During the conference, chief leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and the advisory commission of the provincial CPC committee listened to relevant reports. Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Tan Qilong, director of the provincial advisory commission, made important instructions concerning organizational work, which should serve the socialist modernization program and conscientiously build up the third echelon, and strive to do a good job in conducting political and ideological work among cadres, and the building of organizational departments themselves.

"Nei Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech on certain important problems related to organizational work. Xu Mengxia, member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee, attended and spoke at the conference. (An Haoxiao), former director of the organizational department of the provincial CPC committee, conveyed the gist of the national organizational forum to the conference. (Peng Zhangyu), present director of the organizational department of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a report entitled 'Earnestly implement the spirit of the national organizational forum and strive to create a new situation in the field of organizational work in our province.'"

The conference reviewed and summed up the achievements and experience of organizational work since the downfall of the gang of four, and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, discussed the main tasks of the party's organizational work in the days to come and set forth measures for fulfilling these tasks.

"It is necessary to do a good job in structural reform and to readjust and consolidate the leading bodies at all levels. A great deal of work is to be

done in the structural reform of the provincial and prefectoral organs, particularly the building of leading bodies. The age and educational level of some leading bodies are not in conformity with the requirements of the CPC Central Committee. Therefore, we must spare no time in conducting a reform."

The reform in county levels should be carried out according to the principle of streamlined administration and the requirements of the four transformations. It is necessary to practice democratic centralism and conduct public opinion polls so as to fully manifest the mass line.

While readjusting the leading bodies in institutions of higher learning and scientific research units, we must make specific analysis on the professors and experts of the former leading bodies. If they conform to the conditions, they may be retained. We must not remove them all because they have passed the age limit. We must also pay attention to the selection of middle-aged intellectuals who have organizational and leadership ability. The role of veteran cadres must not be ignored. Even if they have withdrawn to the second or third line, we must let them offer ideas and suggestions, pass on experience, give help, and set an example for young cadres.

"At present, those cadres over the age of 50 constitute 13 percent of the total number of cadres in our province. The proportion in the leading bodies at and above county levels is much greater. While readjusting the leading bodies, we must, according to the principle of better staff and simpler administration and the requirements of the four transformations, let a number of cadres, who are over 50, withdraw from the leading posts.

"The conference held that the important decision made by the CPC Central Committee on building the third echelon and training a large number of reserve cadres who have both political integrity and ability is an important measure for carrying out the modernization program and effecting the succession of new cadres to old ones. This is a major event that is related to whether our party and state can maintain long-term stability and continue to march forward. Party committees and organizational departments at all levels must strengthen their sense of responsibility and urgency. From now on, we must regard the building of the third echelon as a job of primary importance and earnestly do it well. It is necessary to work out plans for the four transformations of leading bodies and conscientiously select and train reserved cadres well. While selecting reserve cadres, we must stick to the requirements and be strict on their age and political and educational level. Those reserve cadres selected must be appropriately trained and boldly used."

The conference demanded party committees at all levels to work out long-term plans for training cadres in line with the requirements of the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee. After a few years' training, the vast number of cadres must deepen their understanding of the theory of Marxism-Leninism, have a high level of professional knowledge, and gradually become experts in their work.

The conference also held that in order to meet the needs of the four modernizations, it is necessary to reform the inappropriate regulations in the cadre system so that it can be advantageous to the discovery, training, and rational utilization of talented people.

A total of 158 attendents participated in the conference.

CSO: 4005/2

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN: PROPAGANDA CONFERENCE STRESSES DENG'S WORKS

HK050706 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the conference attended by the propaganda department directors of CPC committees of various prefectures, cities, and autonomous prefectures in the province ended yesterday. The conference stressed that in the second half of the year, the study and propagation of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" should be treated as the key item in propaganda work, and the study should be combined with the practical conditions of local regions so as to promote various kinds of work in a healthy manner.

The provincial CPC committee attached great importance to this conference. During the period in which the conference was in progress, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee Yan Rudai, Tan Qilong, Nie Ronggui, and Xu Mengxia received the directors of the propaganda departments of various city, prefecture, and autonomous prefecture CPC committees.

Having heard reports submitted by various groups, Comrade Tan Qilong, with his personal experience in long-term revolutionary practice, talked about his personal understanding in the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and put forward very good suggestions regarding ways to study the works well and, with the works as guidance, to conduct well the publicity and education on socialism with Chinese characteristics, and to promote the development of various kinds of work.

Comrade Yang Rudai emphasized in his talk the strengthening of the ideological construction of the propaganda, culture, and education ranks, the enhancing of confidence, the serious and good organization of the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and the good grasping of the publicity and education on building socialism with Chinese characteristics. The two civilizations should be consistently and simultaneously grasped. The provincial CPC committee should resolutely shift its key point in work to the construction of the party, ideological and political work, and the implementation of general and specific policies.

The conference has made concrete arrangements for the propaganda work in the second half of the year.

1. Seriously grasp well the study and propagation of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." The construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics should be regarded as the basic ideology in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and emphasis should be placed on its study, understanding, and propagation.
2. Extensively and persistently conduct education on patriotism and communism in different steps.
3. Greatly strengthen the political work in the cities as well as in the countryside.
4. Greatly strengthen cultural and educational construction.
5. Continue to do a good job in the construction of the propaganda, culture, and education ranks, especially the construction of the third echelon.

The conference held that the study and propagation of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is the work affecting the overall situation and is the motive force in doing various kinds of work well. The key point in the study and propagation of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" should be placed on the leading cadres at various levels, particularly those at or above county level. Leading cadres at various levels should take the lead in studying and in publicizing the works well. With respect to study methods, in addition to self-study and in accordance with the practical conditions, various places may organize the study in the form of central study groups or concentrated study in small groups.

CSO: 4005/2

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

AN PINGSHENG MEETS WOMEN'S DELEGATION--The province's delegation to the Fifth National Women's Congress departed for Beijing yesterday. This women's delegation consists of 53 delegates, 1 special delegate, and 6 nonvoting delegates from various fronts throughout the province. Each of the 23 minority nationalities in our province has its own delegates. "On the evening of 28 August, Comrade An Pingsheng and other leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee received all the delegates and the staff of the delegation and had talks with them, encouraging them to play a good part in the congress, to bring back the spirit of the congress, and to strive to create a new situation in work concerned with women in the province." [Summary] [HK310905 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Aug 83]

GUIZHOU CPC CONGRESS PREPARATORY MEETING--The Fifth Guizhou Provincial CPC Congress held its preparatory meeting in Guiyang on the afternoon of 22 August. The meeting approved an 18-member credentials committee, and a presidium of the congress consisting of 82 persons, and elected the secretary general of the congress. The meeting also adopted the agenda of the congress: 1) examine and approve a report by the fourth provincial CPC committee; 2) examine and approve a report by the discipline inspection commission of the provincial CPC committee; and 3) elect the Fifth Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, and the Advisory Commission and the Discipline Inspection Commission of the provincial CPC committee. Comrade Chi Biqing presided over the preparatory meeting. [Text] [HK230328 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Aug 83]

CSO: 4005/2

XINHUA ARTICLE EXAMINES PROBLEMS IN TAIWAN

OW101227 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0139 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Sep (XINHUA)--Special column: "Taiwan Today":

Policemen Make Profits by Setting up a Gambling House

Late in the night of 25 August a gambling house was raided by the authorities concerned in Taizhong city. As confirmed by a dozen gamblers there, the gambling house was operated jointly by two policemen.

Public opinion lamented that those whose job is to enforce the law have acted against the law and have even collaborated with lawless persons in running gambling houses and brothels. As a result, the general mood of Taiwan society is continuously deteriorating.

Contractors Collude With Government Officials in Deception

An individual formerly in the building trade has revealed that many construction contractors in Taiwan resort to deception by colluding with government officials in an attempt to make exorbitant profits. He said this results in low-quality construction work and frequent building collapses. For example, on 24 August the Fengyuan high school auditorium in Taizhong city collapsed, a tragedy in which more than 100 people were killed or injured. Prior to this, two building collapses were reported: one at Zhongxing tennis court in Taizhong and the other at a marketplace in Nantou.

Poor workmanship and inferior materials are only two reasons that poor quality buildings are being constructed. What is more serious is that work is not done according to the blueprint. When a building is completed, the contractor bribes the authorities concerned to accept the work regardless of its quality.

Food Additives Are Used Indiscriminately

As revealed by the Taipei City Women's and Children's Hospital, there has been a remarkable increase in the number of freak babies born in the past 2 years. One reason is the indiscriminate use of food additives. According to

Taiwan's health department, cooking oil made in Taiwan contains borax, and formaldehyde has been found in rice noodles. Some other prepared foods on the market also contain substances harmful to human health. Eating those foods which have improper additives in them will result in chronic poisoning and physiological ailments or changes.

Liver Diseases Are Epidemic

A Taiwan paper quotes a Taiwan Health Administration statistical report as saying that last year 3,101 people died of chronic hepatitis or cirrhosis, diseases which ranked 6th in the 10 major causes of death. Among male cancer deaths, liver cancer ranked first.

It is reported that hepatitis B is very common among adults over 30 years of age in Taiwan, and over 90 percent of them have contracted the disease. About 3 million people in Taiwan have hepatitis B and can infect others. The disease is also very dangerous to themselves because it may develop into cirrhosis or liver cancer.

CSO: 4005/6

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN

BRIEFS

TAIWAN GROUP'S CONDOLENCES ON KAL DOWNING--Beijing, 5 Sep (XINHUA)--A spokesman of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots said here today, "We were shocked by the brutal shooting down of a South Korean Boeing 747 by a Soviet fighter, killing dozens of Taiwan compatriots on board. We hereby convey our profound condolences to their families and relatives." [Text] [LD052333 Beijing XINHUA in English 1428 GMT 5 Sep 83]

CSO: 4000/13

TAIWAN

CHIANG CHING-KUO CABLES ROK'S CHON ON KAL DOWNING

OW071335 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] President Chiang Ching-kuo yesterday sent a cable to President Chon Tu-hwan of the Republic of China on the downing of the KAL [Korean Airlines] passenger airplane by a Soviet military plane.

President Chiang said in the cable that the entire world was shocked and infuriated over the downing of the KAL passenger plane by a Soviet military plane. He said that this outrage which totally disregarded international law and international norm was an inhuman, barbaric act that must be unanimously condemned and punished by the world community.

President Chiang's cable was to reciprocate for a message he received from President Chon Tu-hwan who expressed his condolence over the death of many Chinese people among the passengers of the KAL plane shot down by a Soviet military plane.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung also sent a reply message to Yi Pom-sok, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Korea, to thank him for his message of condolence.

Chu Fu-sung said in his reply message that the inhuman act of the USSR must be sternly condemned by the entire (?international community).

President Chinag Ching-kuo yesterday received U.S. Senators Hatch and Zorinsky. After expressing his welcome, the president said that their visit showed their concern for the Republic of China and that he was glad to have the opportunity of meeting them. The president then exchanged views with the American guests on the current world situation, the Asian situation and Sino-U.S. relations. He said that since the two senators had not visited China for a long time, he hoped they would use the opportunity to see the Republic of China. The president said that he believed their observation would enhance their understanding of the Republic of China and promote Sino-U.S. friendship and co-operation.

CSO: 4005/5

END